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ABORTION ISSUE
AND THE COURTS

THE CBC IN THE FUTURE

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NETWORK

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JOAN DONALDSON

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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE AUGUST 7, 1987 VOL 102 NO 32

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COVER

THE CBC IN THE FUTURE

This week, as it launches its all-news channel, the CBC faces the most critical challenges in its 52-year history. With severe government cutbacks, a leadership crisis and staff morale at an all-time low, the network's radio and TV services are at risk. Politicians, private broadcasters and CBC boarders are debating the network's mandate as a source of public programming.

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CANADA

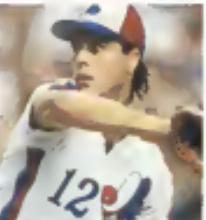
ABORTION IN THE COURTS

The Quebec Court of Appeal upheld an injunction forbidding 21-year-old Chantal Daigle from having an abortion. At the Supreme Court of Canada agreed to hear Daigle's application for an appeal this week, demonstrating on both sides of the emotional abortion debate took to the streets.



SPORTS

HOPES OF GLORY



Sparked by pitching sensation Mark Langston, the Montreal Expos—after several dismal seasons—contenders in the National League's pennant race. The upstart success is bringing the fans back to Olympic Stadium and adding revenues for owner Charles Bronfman.

— 46



The CBC's Challenge

The CBC, wrestling with budget reductions as it launches an all-new network this week, is facing the most severe decline in its 50-year existence. And unfortunately, it will have to make its cutbacks without the guidance of its former president, the able and gifted Pierre Jalbert, who, at 69, is retired. Eventually, the CBC has to define what its role will be for the rest of this century and the beginning of the next. The choices are limited because the Conservative government decided in 1984 to reduce substantially its once-generous budget. The corporation, which set a new international standard for excellence in TV journalism with the creation of *The National* and *The Journal*, simply cannot afford to continue filling a multipurpose role.

The CBC could compete directly with CTV and the U.S. commercial networks for audience share. But to afford that, it would have to become just as heavily commercial on both radio and TV (quot;deodorant ads on *An Illegitimate Dogue* perhaps?) That would not only be a disastrous choice, but it would threaten to severely overexpose the already trending newswave.

Everyone would be better served if the CBC stopped creating listeners and concentration during evaluation or what it already does best—news, public affairs, documentaries and drama. Its news bureaus and many of its reporters and hosts form a model for news organizations everywhere. The same is true for the other fields in which it excels. To talk money, a great deal of money and, above all, human commitment to create that. It is too valuable a task to abandon. As Senior Writer Sue Corlett, this week's cover writer and a veteran of eight years with CBC and private TV news and current affairs, commented, "The CBC should leave the juggling and acrobatics to the private stations and get on with what it does best."

Kim Wright



Carefully crafting the juggling to others
and concentrating on what it does best

Maclean's

CANADA'S INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

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Columnists-John McFaul, Mark Miller, Michael Moore

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Health Columnist-Barbara W

LETTERS

FOCUS ON RESPONSIBILITY

The article entitled "An informed debate" (Bookshelf, July 17) discusses every aspect of abortion, but there was no mention of preventive methods, sex education, or family planning—all of which would help to eliminate the need for abortion. Surely women must have the responsibility and control to prevent unwanted pregnancies. There are certain cases where an abortion is unfortunately necessary, but many abortions can be prevented. If Dr. Henry Morgentaler used some of his energies and medical knowledge in the direction of prevention instead of cure, his cause would perhaps be acceptable and worldwide.

Evelyn Moehring,
Castlegar, B.C.

REVIEWING COMPENSATION

In one France's column, "Costly help for the wounded" (July 10) focuses on the cost of workplace injuries to employees and the limited number of severe ones. Yet no amount of sobering with the present. Workers' Compensation Board spans will assuage the problems of those who have already suffered the effects of workplace hazards. Only immediate attention to prevention by government, employers and workers can reduce the future cost of workers' compensation. Employers' demands for cutbacks in workers' compensation costs and their resistance to preventive occupational health and safety measures are incompatible and unacceptable.

Anna Rydbeck,
President, Local 503
Canadian Union of Public Employees,
Ontario

Please allow me to thank Francis through some of Toronto's finest and most courageous media who have held both safety issues and not safety research areas and not provided, and many states and legislation changes are the norm. It also helps and upturns a lot more of public opinion of oil and gas, perhaps our environmental policies will consider an exception on less itself.

Donald A. Fearn,
Brantford, Ont.

MAGAZINE CRUSADE

With your article "A golden age for magazines" (Cover, July 17) was mostly accurate, I question the theory and the strained attempt to prove it. In Canada, the industry is facing some of its biggest crises in years. The federal government will cut the postal subsidy by \$45 million, more than the entire annual



Magnificent survivor, not cure

BELEAGUERED CO-OPERATIVES

I welcome that Maclean's chooses to educate Canadians about the democratic nature of the worker co-operative movement, through the Soviet example ("Soviet profits," Business, July 17), while Canadian workers have for years been struggling for control of their workplace. While the co-operative movement is attempting to become a more influential player in the Canadian economy, many government and private sector policies impede this development. In many ways, Canadian worker cooperatives, like their Soviet counterparts, exist not as an economic system based on hierarchical and centralized control but is leads to give real economic power to workers.

Franz Hartmann,
Toronto

of the magazine publishing industry. And for the first time in history, readers may have to pay for their magazine purchases thanks to Finance Minister Michael Wilson's goals and services for Not even Margaret Thatcher rises reading. While Maclean's was trying the survival of a few U.S. magazines Canadian magazines were fading, a golden age, indeed.

Doug Stewart,
Whitby, Ont.

LALONDE'S BRAVERY

Cheers to Denis Lalonde ("Giving up the fight," People, June 13) for telling the world why he is retiring—as a victim of child abuse, he can no longer punch fighting. That's better than staying into the ring.

Reinhard Losch,
Munich, Germany

PASSAGES

SENTENCED: Carl Gustaf Christopher Petersson, 42, an unemployed Swedish laborer, to life imprisonment after being convicted of the Feb. 28, 1986, murder of former Swedish prime minister Olof Palme, in a Stockholm district court. The two judges in the jury found there was insufficient evidence for a conviction, but were swayed by the panel's 11-to-1 vote. Palme, 59, in the room and in his third term as prime minister, was shot in the back while walking home with his wife—very conveniently between two Stockholm subway stations. Petersson, an admitted drug and alcohol junkie, was identified as Petersson of Rosen, 19, in 1983, over the past 20 years, is expected to appeal the decision.



DIED: Award-winning American author Donald Barthelme, 55, whose inventive, absurdist style influenced a generation of younger writers and made him a leading figure in modern fiction; of cancer in hospital near his Houston home. He started writing novels in 1967 with his first national novel, *Snow White*. The author, who published 13 works including collections of short stories and children's books, had just completed a new novel, *The King*, to be released next spring.

DIED: Steve Rydbeck, 45, who presided over New York City's night life as co-owner of Studio 54, the explosive nightclubs favored by such jet-setters as Elizabeth Taylor, Liza Minelli, Bianca Jagger and his son Andy Warhol, of complications from hepatitis and septic shock caused

by bacterial infections, in hospital near his New York City home. Rydbeck and his business partner Ian Schrager—owner of the now-defunct disco club from 1977 to 1981—reconciled after spending 13 months in prison following a 1979 tax evasion conviction to become co-owners of two Houston McDonald's franchises and the popular nightspot the Palladium.

DIED: Big-band leader Merton Whaley, 70, a mainstay of the Canadian music scene for almost 40 years who helped such performers as Anne Murray get their start in music, of cancer in hospital near his Brackley, Ont., home. His Miss Whaley Band, which often toured the country during the summer, was a regular fixture at the Imperial Room of Toronto's Royal York Hotel from 1948 to 1971.

Reliable source.



The CTV National News with Lloyd Robertson.



LETTERS

THE MELTING POT

As with most of your cover themes, your A+ article on Canada's "ethnic mosaic" ("An angry racial backlash," July 10) seems to be well researched and well-written. One aspect of the problem, however, has been overlooked. In Canada, we live next door to what is probably the contemporary world's most successful nation with that ethnic mosaic problem—the United States' "melting pot." It has not been "melting" for several generations. Unfortunately, the results have not been encouraging. Measurements may be made in terms of crime statistics, family breakdown and moral

and social deviancy. Racial intolerance is the result of stereotyping others about whom we know little and assume a lot. I am encouraged by the Canadian government's effort to promote multiculturalism and racial harmony.

Tarson Singh Puriwal,
Ottawa

"An angry racial backlash?" Hardly. Contrary to the assertion of Kevin Doyle in his editorial ("A look at cultural diversity," July 10), Canada's ability to maintain harmony with minority groups has never been "one of the nation's great successes." In fact, Canada has a long and consistent record of racism. The irrational continued treatment of our native people, the

us—except those considered to be from the wrong side of the track. One had to be careful not to accept their scores as the overall standards of the country as a whole. From my experience, the problem was not the color of our skin (we are white) but the fact that we were immigrants. Even after 46 years, and after having contributed to this society like everyone else, I feel that the种族 attitude still persists, and it takes but a minor disagreement to be reminded that you are not a WASP. The Canadian mosaic is not a creation of the government but a natural consequence of the way society acts.

John W. Zandbergen,
Wolfsburg, Germany

HYPOCRISY AND GREED

Patricia Starr ("A history of scoundrels," Canada, July 10) is not the real culprit in this latest in a long series of books designed to please our great country. She merely a symptom of gross corruption, which can be diagnosed as hypocrisy and greed and which seems to infect an increasing number of our politicians, business leaders and, yes, even athletes. I put myself, "perceived hypocrites, and doping in sports" in the same category as that of politicians and their admirers who "tax the take." What can we make of such a complicitly subject in our education system?

John Grenham,
Cambridge, Ont.



Turkish immigrants in Ottawa: studies of current troubles are needed

immigration. A study of Canada's current troubles with its "ethnic mosaic" is badly needed.

Harold A. Wilts,
Toronto

I read with both concern and hope "An angry racial backlash." My concerns and deep regret originate from the view of a vocal minority of what Canadians espousing racial prejudice and intolerance. It is my view that this inglorious situation is the result of narrow-mindedness and ignorance of the many important gifts of pluralism, of human interdependence, and concern for our survival and well-being. We see a nation of immigrants who adopted Canada as their home at different times in our history. We are richer for our acceptance of those who sought economic well-being and personal liberty in our land endowed with relative affluence and democratic traditions. These immigrants have played and continue to play a major role in Canada's social, cultural and economic development despite hardships including racial prejudice, those of human rights

pre-Confederation, black slave trade, the colonization of Chinese railway builders, the wartime internment of Japanese-Canadians and, more recently, the government's warning to predominantly racialized racists with some Canadian Sikh organizations.

Such organizations are a few of the more well-known examples. The real news is that the media and the government are lagging severely in recognizing the profound racial nature of Canadian society and giving the problem the attention and priority it demands.

Susan O'Donnell,
Montreal

When I immigrated to Canada from the Netherlands in 1944, I found that all newcomers were lumped together under the derogatory title of "Italians" and that the only jobs we could hope, regardless of training or education, were the ones no one else wanted and that some of the housing made available to us was inferior to the worst accommodation of today. Asals from religious or ethnic organizations, no established Canadians wanted to bother with

I was a real estate agent in Hong Kong in your June 19 issue ("Now at the colony," Business) you refer to Munro Atkins as a "leading Toronto real estate developer." May I point out that Mr. Atkins is a leading Toronto real estate broker.

Constance Williams
Munro Atkins Ltd.,
Toronto

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Please enclose self-addressed envelope if you require a reply. Mail correspondence directly to Letters in the Editor, Maclean's Magazine Inc., 177 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A2.



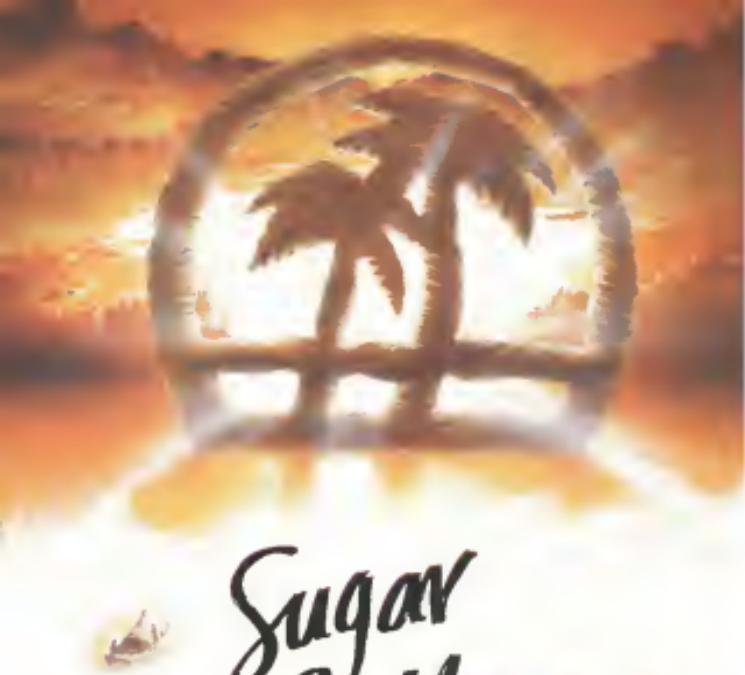
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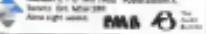
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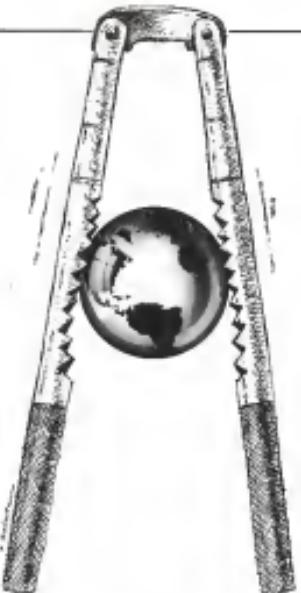


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OPENING NOTES

Southam recycles David Suzuki, Brigitte Bardot angers a neighbor, and the Vatican installs dial-a-Pope lines

MYSTERY IN MOSCOW

In the U.S.S.R., once-sanctified tragedies are undergoing scrutiny—indicating a 1975 incident in which hockey fans were crushed to death near a Moscow hockey arena. Now, Soviet authorities say that at least 20 people died when crowds surged toward a bus from which teenage Canadian hockey players were throwing snowballs. But the members of that Terre, Gé! Co.-ops team reject the Soviet explanations of an incident that has puzzled them for 14 years. Dan Mills, Ottawa-based William Whigley Jr. Co. Ltd., did in fact sponsor the championship-winning midget team on a six-game tour of the Soviet Union. The former players say that the free-punishment that the company gave them went in better for Soviet hockey fans. Said Mike Garrison, 29, who is now a forward with the new Minnesota North Stars: "I can't remember anyone throwing snowballs. The bus was stuck there for quite a while after the game, and I did not see anything like that." Even garrison has his doubts.

Canada-Russia hockey game: a crush outside an arena



AP/Wide World

Recycling on the environment beat

The Globe and Mail of Toronto denied David Suzuki last week on the grounds that the crusading environmentalist was devoting too much attention to environmental issues at the expense of science columns. According to Globe science editor Christopher Wilder, the newspaper had unsuccessfully asked Suzuki to write the script of the column and wrote about other scientific topics. Responded Suzuki, 64: "It came as a bit of a shock, as it is the first time that I have been fired. For me, the environment is new education everything else. But I was absolutely devastated because it is the only paper that is sold right across the country." But The Southern Syndicate, which syndicated Suzuki's weekly science column to 18 newspapers across the country—including the *Costle's*



Suzuki initially devastated after a firing

arbitrator). The *Toronto Star*, according to Suzuki, who stressed that he will complete his column, is choosing the subjects that will move about environmental concerns that will be frequent themes of his columns. Recycling does work for some newspapers.

FRESH LOSSES ON THE BORDER

A plastic toy figure that is only 3½ inches tall is a gastrointestinal money earner for Mattel Inc. At a retail price of about \$3.99, G.I. Joe accounted for 14 per cent of the Rhode Island-based toy maker's 1988 revenues of \$1.6 billion. But that month, G.I. Joe—which is more manufactured in Hong Kong—encountered a shocking setback in Washington, D.C., where E.S. Appeals Court Judge Paul Michel upheld an omnibus Customs decision classifying the macho toy soldier as a doll—and therefore subject to a 12 per cent import duty. Call it a border war wound.



Khomeini: Ruhollah, a solitary existence, cut off from family and friends

SERVING AN INDEFINITE SENTENCE

On Feb. 14, Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini ordered the execution of British author Salman Rushdie. Since the non-declared religious leader imposed that death sentence—because Rushdie's novel, *The Satanic Verses*, had supposedly blasphemed Islam—the novelist and his wife, Marianne Wiggins, have remained in hiding. According to officials within London's Soho Yard, Rushdie and his U.S.-born wife lead an already austere life, cut off from ministry

An appeal for plain speech

California's state bar has embarked on a supremely difficult task to persuade its 117,000 members—the world's largest group of lawyers—to speak simple English at every opportunity. The bar's board of governors recently released a study paper that illustrated the gulf between legal language and plain speech. According to the document, with lawyerly questions as, "Is this a fair and accurate depiction of the premises alleged to be located within the confines of Madison County?" could be phrased, "Is this what the house looks like?" Case closed.



Bardot: a controversial operation on a doggy

Curbing animal passions

In her fierce defense of animal rights, Brigitte Bardot has come up behind the world—sparking a 297-page book by 130 noted experts of animal welfare. There, the French actress gained a position against the animal bond of sex, dogs, hot breath, in the French resort town of St-Tropez, the movie screen siren lowered her animal-loving reputation when she advised that a neighbor's doggy be castrated on the advice of a veterinarian. According to Bardot, the animal—which Jean-Pierre Maurel had improperly left in her care—had become sexually anxious, threatening to impregnate Bardot's female doberman, Momo. And, despite Maurel's anger, Bardot maintained that she had advised the operation on the basis of her own extended experience with animal husbandry. Indeed, in a recent interview with the French magazine *Mon-Cheval*, Bardot said that she owned 40 cats, 18 dogs, a mare and several goats. Despite that abundance of animal life, she acknowledged that there are times when—despite a country life can be lonely. Soit Bardot, who made her last feature film in 1973, "I go crazy when night comes. It is not easy to be a woman alone." Peace and tranquillity do not always travel in tandem.

BETS BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN

A Vancouver-based company is about to export some Las Vegas-style glamour behind the铁幕 (iron curtain)—by opening a gambling casino in Czechoslovakia later this month. Sunbelt Developers International Corp. had to defeat six European rivals for the right to install the Communist Bloc's first roulette in Prague's new Metal Forum. Their joint venture with Ceskomor, the state travel agency, is intended to attract the local-currency patronage of foreign tourists. Still, Sunbelt president Dennis Starkey predicted that the company will easily recoup its \$3.5-million investment during the casino's first year of operation. A large gamble on Marxism.

HOT LINE TO HIS HOLINESS

Pope John Paul II has travelled widely in an effort to visit large numbers of his 500 million Roman Catholic followers around the world. Now, the pontiff's pastoral is reaching out to touch that far-flung flock by means of a 24-hour phone-in service. The Pope John Paul II telephone number is 03-60 70 00 00. The service, which costs 100 lire per minute, is run by the Vatican Radio. Sponsored by Vatican Radio, the Pope's telephone

recording measures of inspection and travel, telephone bills for about two months, is available in Spanish, English and Italian and German only, and because the Pope's calls to Italy are capable of handling 265 calls simultaneously, calling costs to the Holy See's daily management such topics as global interdependence—is rarely a problem. Still, with long-distance charges to the Vatican costing approximately \$4.60 per minute from most Canadian cities, frugal parishioners may choose to tickle private prayers.



Pope John Paul II: tapeworms

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COLUMN



The Tories' new sales tax could be a windfall

BY DIANE FRANCIS

Federal Minister Michael Wilson has been putting finishing touches this month to his much-vaunted goods and services tax. Already, it is under attack even though it is not scheduled to begin until Jan. 1, 1991. That is because it represents the single largest revenue grab by a Canadian government in our lifetime. The bill is so huge that, opponents claim, it can single-handedly cause a recession, retard economic growth and hobble businesses with burdensome paperwork. Even so, there's little doubt at who because a really Canadian traditionally tax their tax-hating down. After all, this is not the society that decided to raise by changing the motto of the Quebecois.

South of the border, the likes of smaller companies in the world of electronics and energy spent new political importance. Canadian's series of aviation bullet points in the 1980s helped elect Alberta's former premier, Brian Mulroney, who promised every eight deficit-driven years in the White House. Here in Canada, electronics allow politicians to part them potentially from their money but in return, expect it back in the form of plug-plated government services or other goodies. And this tax is no exception. Wilson's goods and services tax will be part of the government's future spreads, which will result in substantial revenue cuts for voters before the next federal election.

Increase the cuts will be possible because this new sales tax will generate huge revenues for Ottawa. It replaces a levy on manufactured goods, ranging from eight to 13.5 per cent. Although the new tax is lower, in most cases, than the manufacturers' tax, it will be levied on more goods and for the first time will include services. As a result, the new tax will result in much greater revenues for the federal government. The one per cent will not only apply to a wide range of goods, but will also include previously untaxed services by brokers, bankers, notaries, lawyers, accountants and plumbers, electricians and tradesmen. Tax-exempt

be less stable than income tax and difficult to evade. It is also a revenue money machine, which could be adjusted to maximize political benefits. While Canadian goods and services tax were set at 23.46 per cent, as it is in Sweden, the Tories could abolish their federal income taxes for individuals and still collect about the same revenue. They were set at Ottawa's rate of 15 per cent. Ottawa could halve all income taxes. As it is, at Wilson's nine per cent, the tax may give the government a \$9-billion windfall and income taxes could be reduced by 15 per cent across the board. From a political death knell, the new tax will be a "live" trump card.

Politics aside, genuine tax cuts make good economic sense. The Conference Board of Canada argued in July that, without income tax cuts, the new goods and services tax would trigger a recession in 1991. That is because of the huge amounts of money the tax would squeeze out of the economy's growth. At the same time, however, the board argued that the tax could be beneficial in the long run because it replaces Canada's damaging federal manufacturers' sales tax. Without a doubt, the tax on manufacturers has cost the country jobs. For years, that tax was higher on domestically manufactured goods than were federal taxes on imports coming into Canada. Worse than holding one's manufacturers at home, it also discourages them from abroad.

Brokers maintain that the new goods and services tax "will make the economy grow by \$9 billion." He added: "The current tax discourages manufacturing and drives down output of the economy. Canadian exporters will benefit because they will be exempt from the tax on any goods or services that are exported. Right now, their cost of buying office equipment, sales equipment, vehicles and production equipment includes the manufacturing tax. They either eat the cost or pass it along when they export, which makes them less competitive."

Not surprisingly, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association endorses the new tax and manufacturers insist that it is a must if consumers and exports are to continue to grow. Last year, Growth called for a 10 per cent cut in the tax from nine to seven cents. That is considerably more than the \$1.8 billion raised last year by the federal manufacturers' sales tax. Such a windfall of \$4.5 billion to \$5 billion per year could be used to reduce the deficit, spent on government services, or returned as tax cuts. Tory MP Don Bawden, whose parliamentary finance committee will conduct public hearings this fall into the new tax, said that the government's agenda is to return the largest to taxpayers. Increase the cuts would likely be the answer for taxpayers in the biggest water hole, those earning between \$17,500 and \$25,000. Bawden says the cuts will be in place before the new tax starts on Jan. 1, 1991. We will guess that Wilson will wait and see exactly how much revenue is generated, then announce cuts in their spring budget.

The former politician's dilemma because at will be less stable than income tax and difficult to evade. It is also a revenue money machine, which could be adjusted to maximize political benefits. While Canadian goods and services tax were set at 23.46 per cent, as it is in Sweden, the Tories could abolish their federal income taxes for individuals and still collect about the same revenue. They were set at Ottawa's rate of 15 per cent. Ottawa could halve all income taxes. As it is, at Wilson's nine per cent, the tax may give the government a \$9-billion windfall and income taxes could be reduced by 15 per cent across the board. From a political death knell, the new tax will be a "live" trump card.

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Politics aside, genuine tax cuts make good economic sense. The Conference Board of Canada argued in July that, without income tax cuts, the new goods and services tax would trigger a recession in 1991. That is because of the huge amounts of money the tax would squeeze out of the economy's growth. At the same time, however, the board argued that the tax could be beneficial in the long run because it replaces Canada's damaging federal manufacturers' sales tax. Without a doubt, the tax on manufacturers has cost the country jobs. For years, that tax was higher on domestically manufactured goods than were federal taxes on imports coming into Canada. Worse than holding one's manufacturers at home, it also discourages them from abroad.

Brokers maintain that the new goods and services tax "will make the economy grow by \$9 billion." He added: "The current tax discourages manufacturing and drives down output of the economy. Canadian exporters will benefit because they will be exempt from the tax on any goods or services that are exported. Right now, their cost of buying office equipment, sales equipment, vehicles and production equipment includes the manufacturing tax. They either eat the cost or pass it along when they export, which makes them less competitive."

Not surprisingly, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association endorses the new tax and manufacturers insist that it is a must if consumers and exports are to continue to grow. Last year, Growth called for a 10 per cent cut in the tax from nine to seven cents. That is considerably more than the \$1.8 billion raised last year by the federal manufacturers' sales tax. Such a windfall of \$4.5 billion to \$5 billion per year could be used to reduce the deficit, spent on government services, or returned as tax cuts. Tory MP Don Bawden, whose parliamentary finance committee will conduct public hearings this fall into the new tax, said that the government's agenda is to return the largest to taxpayers. Increase the cuts would likely be the answer for taxpayers in the biggest water hole, those earning between \$17,500 and \$25,000. Bawden says the cuts will be in place before the new tax starts on Jan. 1, 1991. We will guess that Wilson will wait and see exactly how much revenue is generated, then announce cuts in their spring budget.

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Anti-abortion demonstration at a Toronto clinic; inflamed emotions

CANADA

ABORTION IN THE COURTS

THE POLITICIANS DEFER TO THE JUDGES IN A CASE THAT HAS RAISED PASSIONS ACROSS THE NATION

Until last week, Ottawa stockbroker Louise Taftell, 32, had never attended a demonstration. But then, the Quebec Court of Appeal ruled that 21-year-old Chantal Gagnon, 26, anti-abortion activist Douglas Dagle's fetus was a living human entity—qualifying as a person that prevented her from terminating her 23-week-old pregnancy. The next day, Taftell walked four blocks from her downtown office to join 280 other protesters on the steps of the Supreme Court of Canada, braving blinding sunlight on the periphery of chanting activists. Taftell said that she feared the federal government might pass a law that would restrict a woman's right to have an abortion. She added: "I watched other cases where legislators were forced down, so I thought that common sense would continue to

prevail." But now it hasn't, and I am part of the silent majority which has decided that, when your freedom is affected, you have to do something about it." Later, the Supreme Court of Canada agreed to a special session this week to hear Dagle's application for an appeal.

The much-anticipated Quebec court ruling on the fetus case heightened the already intense emotions between those who oppose abortion under any circumstances (the self-styled pro-life group) and those who favor it as a legal option (who call themselves pro-choice). The Ottawa protest was one of several demonstrations across the country organized by the recently reconstituted Forum Inventing Abortion on Demand. In Montreal, 7,000 marchers turned out to condemn the Quebec Appeal Court's ruling, while in Toronto 800 protesters held a rally. For her part, Dagle immediately had her lawyer petition the Supreme Court of Canada for an appeal. The prospect of another legal battle unnerved the initial evaluation of those who oppose abortion. "This is not the time for a victory parade," said Karen Marcovitsky, an Ottawa lobbyist for the Campaign Life Coalition. "One life has been saved, but now we need a law that will save the lives of all unborn children."

But despite the intense pressure on Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's government to end the legal confusion brought about by the 16-month-long absence of a federal law on abortion, there was little sign that any legislation could appear in the diversity of time held contentious on the issue. In fact, there was a suggestion that the legislative process could become even more difficult if the Supreme Court upheld part or all of the Quebec court's judgment.

In its landmark 3-to-2 ruling, the Appeal Court recognized Dagle's fetus as "not an inanimate object nor the property of anyone, but a living human entity distinct from the mother." Writing for the majority in a decision that may have no effect on other court cases, Justice Yves Bernier, 73, also declared that a woman's right to abortion is not an absolute right that can be restricted at any time up until giving birth. And, to encourage that she'd struck some women's groups, Bernier noted that the legal interests of fetuses must also be taken into account when considering whether an abortion should be performed. Said Norma Scarborough, past president of the Canadian Abortion Rights Action League (CARAL): "The logic of the decision, which gives a man the right to compel a woman to carry a pregnancy to term, is outrageous."

Still, the long-term legal significance of the

ruling was unclear pending a Supreme Court decision on whether it would, in fact, hear Dagle's appeal and rule on the merits of the Quebec judgment. Although Quebec clinics and hospitals continued to perform abortions after a statutory recess if it decides to hear Dagle's appeal, would have to make unusually quickly in Dagle's favor for her even to be able to have the abortion in the United States, where abortionists will abort fetuses up to 24 weeks old. Last week, Dagle refused to say whether she would delay the injunction if she loses her request for an appeal, or, in the event that the Supreme Court agrees to hear it, the defendant's appeal likely to last past her 28th week.

Dagle's lawyer, Daniel Belard, warned the court, which would have to pronounce from a distance recess if it decides to hear Dagle's appeal, would have to rule unusually quickly in Dagle's favor for her even to be able to have the abortion in the United States, where abortionists will abort fetuses up to 24 weeks old. Last week, Dagle refused to say whether she would delay the injunction if she loses her request for an appeal, or, in the event that the Supreme Court agrees to hear it, the defendant's appeal likely to last past her 28th week.

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Belard, Dagle: a deepening personal dilemma after 28 weeks of pregnancy

have now been imposed on abortion, our law thus defined the scope of the rights of either the fetus or the fetus."

For Dagle, the constitutional significance of her contested case could not detract from her personal emotional dilemma. Her legal battle began when her former fiancé and the father of the unborn child, Montreal taxi cab driver Jean-Guy Tremblay, 25, might have impregnated her on July 7 that prevented her from having an abortion. By last week, the legal process had taken Dagle into her 21st week of pregnancy. As a result, even if she wins an appeal at the Supreme Court, Dagle cannot have an abortion in Canada, where doctors will

indeed perform the procedure after 20 weeks of pregnancy unless the mother's health is threatened or the fetus is abnormal. Indeed, the court, which would have to pronounce from a distance recess if it decides to hear Dagle's appeal, would have to rule unusually quickly in Dagle's favor for her even to be able to have the abortion in the United States, where abortionists will abort fetuses up to 24 weeks old. Last week, Dagle refused to say whether she would delay the injunction if she loses her request for an appeal, or, in the event that the Supreme Court agrees to hear it, the defendant's appeal likely to last past her 28th week.

PURSUIT ON THE HIGH SEAS

Officers on a Canadian patrol vessel said that they were summoned by a U.S. workshop dragger while pursuing the boat for 27 miles off the coast of Nova Scotia. They said that seafarers officials in Ottawa would give great permission to free-waling ships, and the boat, suspected of fishing in Canadian waters, fled into U.S. waters.

COUNTDOWN TO AN ELECTION

Liberal officials in Quebec said that Robert Bourassa may have wider anticipated policies than a late-season or fall general election before the annual Premiers' Conference, which will be held this year in Quebec City from Aug. 19 to 22.

MOVING THE HANDLINGS

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney shuffled some senior civil servants but asked Paul Taiter, 50, to remain as clerk of the Privy Council and secretary to the cabinet. The announcement ended months of speculation that Taiter—the country's top civil servant since 1985—would be stepping down. Among the changes: Canadian International Development Agency president Margaret Cadley-Carbon becomes deputy health and welfare minister, and Marcel Mauro, a former CIA presence currently serving as a director of the International Monetary Fund in Washington, returns to his old post.

GOOMY PREDICTIONS

The Abortion Society said that a proposed \$1.5-billion Phase II of Quebec's massive James Bay power project threatens to wipe out several species of birds. The environmental conservation group called on the Canadian and U.S. governments to conduct a full environmental assessment.

A BREAK FOR PETROSON

The Ontario legislature recommended after a series dominated by controversial oil-sands developments to postpone oil sands by law. Premier Peter Lougheed and real estate developer, As Premier David Peterson was finalizing plans for a cabinet shuffle expected this week, Blaikie faced a transitory blow by gaining a series of interviews in which the disgraced condo czar of the scandal was at a "freaking frenzy."

SHELTER ON HIGH

The federal government has indefinitely postponed plans for a \$9.4-billion shelter in Fredericton to house as many as 300 political and business leaders in the event of a nuclear war. New Brunswick Premier Frank McKenna had asked Ottawa to reconsider the project because of the expense involved.

after the Supreme Court has dismissed with the case.

In fact, the Tory government has been perplexed on the abortion issue ever since the Supreme Court struck down the previous criminal law in January, 1988, on the grounds that it violated the rights of women. Since then, pro-abortion lawyers have met the cabinet in secret of drift hills away at regulating access to abortion without infringing on the constitutional rights of women. But senior ministers, who discussed the question again recently in July 24 at a meeting of the cabinet's top-level pre-budget and planning committee, seem split over what kind of legislation should be passed. Some, such as Status of Women Minister Barbara McDougall, are seen as supporters of a woman's right to choose in the matter of abortion. Others, including Deputy Prime Minister Donald Macdonald, are viewed as sympathetic to the demands of anti-abortionists. Many cabinet ministers may be forced to compromise their beliefs because Macdonald has hinted to reporters that anti-abortionists who will be allowed to vote according to their conscience, cabinet ministers may be required to support the government's bill.

Increasingly, government officials and that the Tories may try to dodge a political headache by developing a law based on the recommendations made last April by the independent Law Reform Commission of Canada. In a paper titled "Crises Against the Fetus," the commissioners outlined a compromise solution that would make some abortions illegal. The commission suggested allowing abortions in the early stages of pregnancy, provided that a woman and her doctor believe that bearing the child would cause the mother psychological pain. But the commission recommended restrictions on abortions over the first months—25 weeks—in the 24-week age it is now possible, due to advances in technology, for a premature baby to survive outside the womb. The commission also rejected making any provision for fetal rights to decide on abortion. Said Ms. Justice Alton Lonsdale of the Ontario Supreme Court, president of the commission: "We debated that question and decided against it. What kind of father would force a woman to deliver a baby?"

But the battle moved through the courts and headed for the political theatre of Parliament, neither side apparently ready to accept a middle-of-the-road solution. Said James Hughes, national president of the Campaign Life Coalition: "With the Daugle case, people are finally focusing on the rights of the baby. Now is the time to get back to that issue that supports a total ban, not for compromise." Since 1975, the coalition has targeted most of its resources into politics of the struggle to retain abortion rights for helping defeat such pro-abortion candidates as Conservative Minister McTeer and Liberal Lucien Bouchard in the last federal election. Said lobbyist Marwick last week: "I have learned that in relying on the power of public demonstrations, if MPs are pro-abortion, we have to work to throw them out of their jobs."

But since last November's election, the coalition has turned its efforts toward force lobbying of Ottawa's new MP, Hughes and those opposed to abortion now count more than 100 MPs solidly in favor of a law that would ban abortion except in certain cases. And they have recruited another 50 MPs whom they say are wavering. In the past, the coalition's lobbying—which included making the graphic anti-abortion film *Sister Slaughter* available



Hughes' accusations of violence

able on Parliament's closed-circuit video channel—has convinced some 180, notably Ontario Liberal Donald Bowles, to switch to cause.

But crusades on both sides of the issue stalled last week that the cancer storm has emerged with stunning speed from an unlikely source. Anti-abortion activists conceded that Tremblay—who responded to an accusation by Daugle that he had used physical violence

to galvanize their supporters into action last week, the pro-abortion network also demonstrated that it is not politically isolated or without influence. "Once the law was struck down, the pro-choice side was just hoping that the whole issue would go away," said Virginia Richards, who headed the Vancouver chapter of the loosely based Forces for Choice last year. "We were witness to not taking a major stand."

Chief Justice Bessie Dickson's battle



against her by saying that he never hit her "hard enough to knock marbles"—is an ideal spokesman for their position. Said Hughes, whose organization paid part of Tremblay's legal costs: "I hear some of the strange things he says, and I think to myself, 'Good heavens! But we just have to deal with these cases which walk our way.'"

One such case was that of 23-year-old Toronto auto dealer Barbara Dodd who, having had an Ontario court overturn a no-abortion injunction obtained by her ex-boyfriend, had the operation on July 13—then started her family and supporters a week later by saying that she wished she had not gone ahead with it. Last week, Dodd, accompanied by Gregory Murphy, 25, her ex-boyfriend whom she has reconciled, stood outside the Quebec City courthouse where the judge was deliberating Daugle's case. She handed out photocopies of a letter that she had written to Daugle, urging him not to have an abortion and to "think about the baby inside of you before you do it."

On the other hand, despite the current chaotic legal situation in Quebec, where abortion rights are to a degree now recognized, the pro-abortion forces自信 that no law is needed. Said Carol Scorsoneough: "It may be dangerous to let things continue without a law but we are so absolutely convinced that we are going to win in the end that we are going to hold the line on our position that we are better off without legislation." And the star, who has promised that as 45 MPs will vote along party lines, constituents that no law is needed because abortion is a matter to be decided between women and their doctors. Last week, pro-women's critic Diana Black and that the only law the party would ever support would be one that entrenched those rights, without criminalizing abortion at any stage of pregnancy.

By galvanizing their supporters into action last week, the pro-abortion network also demonstrated that it is not politically isolated or without influence. "Once the law was struck down, the pro-choice side was just hoping that the whole issue would go away," said Virginia Richards, who headed the Vancouver chapter of the loosely based Forces for Choice last year. "We were witness to not taking a major stand."

The high tension surrounding the Daugle case—and the possibility that other court battles may ensue—has ensured that the anti-abortion debate will be hot and acrimonious. And when Parliament convenes on the issue in the fall, many may reason that only by compromising can an inaction law end our side manage to achieve any of its aims. Admitted anti-abortion Liberal Bowles: "I am not saying I expect out of a vote in my way. But other MPs will have to come our way, too." Still, in the frantic sessions generated by Chantal Daugle's trial, there was little hint of a search for common ground.

BRUCE WALLACE with MARC GLASSER and ZENA YAHM MATHEN in Ottawa



Forest fire near Cross Lake, Man.: 'The whole North is one big blaze'

A season of infernos Fires raged out of control in three provinces

Heart blackened with soot and streaked with sweat, a blistery-eyed William Spence, 23, gaped for air as he huddled away from the intense heat of the burning jacquines and poplar oil mallee trees seven sprees, a resident of Nelson House, 15 km west of Thompson, Man., was being beaten down by a 250-strong crew of fire-fighters holding the burning mallee in check. As the flames closed in, he leapt atop a 350-ton truck and, as the last of the burning mallee was being beaten, he and his fellow fire-fighters were forced to retreat. "It is getting dangerous with so much smoke," said Spence. "You use a hose and you can't see."

Accompaniments Mawatla, other teams faced the same problem as they battled the weird outbreak of forest fires in the province's history. The five near Nelson House was just one of nearly 250 blazes ravaging Manitoba last week—said about 850 burning throughout the country at the same time, said Manitoba Natural Resources Minister Harry Karras on July 24. "The whole North is one big blaze right now."

Last week, scurried men helped fire-fighters bring some of those blazes under control. But the riots did little to control the effects of two successive years of drought conditions in the tinder-dry forests of northern Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec. In the past, provincial Northern Affairs Minister Denis Dorey, who toured the area in three separate occasions, said that it was a frightening spectacle. "It was unbelievable to see those

gusting winds, high temperatures and unpredictable lightning storms, was still raging out of control in those provinces alone, with Manitoba bearing the brunt of the destruction. So far this year, the province has lost about 900 fires—compared with 406 in the first half of 1987—and the firefighting bid has already tapped \$35 million. And as of the latest evaluations, 15,000 ha of boreal forest, mostly in the boreal forest, have been destroyed. About 22,000 people were moved from the small communities in northern Manitoba to Thompson, Winnipeg and elsewhere. One elderly woman suffered a fatal heart attack while being evacuated, but, almost miraculously, there was no known deaths as a direct result of the fires. Still, some experts warned that the situation could quickly deteriorate even further. More seriously, they speculated that the prolonged warming trend could cause worse problems in the years ahead.

In fact, last week's continuing inferno in northern Manitoba was the second major outbreak of fire in the province's forests this year. Firefighters have had their hands full since the spring, when an early start of hot and dry weather led to a rash of fires in mid-May that consumed almost 2,000 square miles of forest and brush and drove 1,600 people from their homes. The problem continued throughout June and the first half of July, with another eight of

50 fires burning each week. But then the situation worsened dramatically during a 24-hour period beginning on July 16, with lightning strikes igniting 100 blazes and sending them to northern Manitoba.

At Cross Lake, a community of 2,500 people and mainly wooden buildings, 800 km north of Winnipeg, officials closed the airport because of the smoke. With the fire threatening the only service road into the community, bird and provincial aircraft mounted a massive evacuation effort on July 30. About 3,000 residents were taken by bus or on the three-hour, 150-km trip north to Thompson or to some of the other nearby towns and villages. By week's end, the "firefights" efforts had paid off. Cross Lake escaped destruction and most of the residents returned home, although smoke from near

by fires still hung in the air. In Thompson, many of the young town's 15,000 residents packed in to help the stranded evacuees. The outsiders were billeted with friends and relatives in green shelter in vacant apartment houses and community centres—including the city's recreation complex. There, blankets slept on mats or bags or curtains spread on a concrete floor. Some evacuees surrounded by the fire belongings they had managed to stuff into suitcases and carry-bags before fleeing their homes, watched their relatives pack up their possessions and leave.

When fast-moving fires and scurry smoke closed in around the community of Steeple Lake, 15 km southwest of Thompson, on the 21st, officials tried to evacuate the 300 residents by boat. But the scurry smoke prevented the boats from landing. Between the scurry smoke, officials had to wade with belts cinched because of their gas-tight membranes. That relief was successful and the residents were flown by safety of an emergency charter to nearby Flin Flon.

At times, the smoke became dense as it descended as the flames themselves. Native leaders, provincial officials and medical teams received hundreds of reports of people, especially children, the elderly and those with chronic respiratory ailments, experiencing breathing problems. For much of last week over Thompson, where thousands of evacs were gathered, was covered by a low-hanging cloud of grey smoke that reduced visibility enough for officials to close the airport intermittently between July 21 and July 25. In fact, provincial Northern Affairs Minister Denis Dorey, who toured the area in three separate occasions, said that it was a frightening spectacle. "It was unbelievable to see those

massive clouds of smoke," Bowsey said.

But in spite of the smoke and the ever-present danger of slideshows, the Newfoundlanders were critical of the aftermath of the fire. "No one would tell us where to come when to go to," noted Steven Morris, a 64-year-old deer trapper and fisherman, evacuated to Thompson from his home at Norway House, 200 km to the south.

As light rain last week helped firefighters bring some blazes under control, Manitoba forestry officials estimated that about 7,000 square miles of previously forested land have been destroyed so far this year—over 1,800 square miles more than were destroyed by fire last year in the entire country, and five times Manitoba's annual average. For his part, William Meek, supervisor of the fire program for the provincial natural resources ministry, noted that the relative drought conditions of recent years were at the heart of the problem. "It went on all last summer, with considerably less precipitation this winter and spring, and it has carried right into this summer," Meek said. He added that the drought has even affected bog and wetland areas, which normally act as firebreaks. "They're so dry that fires just whittle across them," Meek told Maclean's. The result, according to Meek: "Nothing is sacred. Nothing is stopping these fires."

But the destruction may be part of a troubling trend. Statistics from the National Forestry Institute in Princeville, Ont., show that over the past 50 years forest fires elsewhere across Canada have increased to an average of 9,000 a year from 6,000. And some experts predict that there may be a direct connection between that increase and global climate change. Said Dennis Dale, the federal government's chief forest-fire coordinator: "We're starting to get the last thing that something's going on out there."

Climate specialist Kenneth Hare has said that the first and high temperatures experienced that summer have again driven attention to the so-called greenhouse effect—which he personalizes as "the heat-trapping effect in the atmosphere." But, claimed the Canadian climate researcher, a mystery remains: "My mother didn't die of heat stroke," he said. "She did not have any physical affliction. Through her heart, she had the logo 'Ages'—a U.S.-based manufacturer, and her white leather belt had the trademark 'Praying,' distributed by a company based in Kansas; other labels had been removed from her clothes. In addition to two small overnight bags hidden under clothing, the dead, six-foot, 150-lb girl had only a teddy bear, one disk, an English-language Bible, a book of religious verse titled *Garden of Hydras* and a letter with the letter 'C': Doctor T. Dr. Charles A. Pasway Child Health Centre in St. John's—where Christian has recently been living—slightly disguised her illness as cerebral palsy, but they said that she was otherwise healthy and that there were no signs of abuse.

They also discovered that she was dyslexic. But Christian's understanding also proved dangerous to her health. After their initial diagnosis of cerebral palsy, the doctors advised that Christian's physical condition rapidly improved if she stopped speaking. She was able to sign language, though she could not speak English or German and Spanish—one of the languages spoken in Yugoslavia—and that she was able to sign language.

Using that sign language and symbol cards, investigators questioned the girl about her

arung. She initially told them that her name was Christine Yatoh and that she had come to Newfoundland aboard a small white yacht with three men, her mother and a nurse. She said that her mother was a Yugoslav who had moved to England, and added that she had attended a small rural school for disabled children in England. She was also able to recognize British money. Christian said that she had lost the power to speak or walk sometime after the age of 10. But in police and a team of psychologists, neurologists, government officials and social workers assigned to her case continued to work with the girl; they found that the story she had first told investigators began to uneven. Said Linton, Chesley Tagg of the Royal

Armed Forces medical unit: "She's a crumpled figure on the front steps of St. John's, NL, immediately caught the attention of a passing pedestrian. Shortly after 7 a.m. on July 7, the passerby noticed a teenage girl dressed in a blue winter coat and red sunglasses slumped in the porch of the stately stone Cathedral of St. John the Baptist, apparently unable to move or speak. The unidentified girl was soon taken to the neighbouring Newfoundland Supreme Court building and told security guard Jason Cooney: 'There's a girl on the church steps next door. It looks like she's sick.' Cooney, in turn, radioed Newfoundland authorities. Not long, nearly a month later, the case of the unfathomably clueless but severely disabled girl known simply as Christian entered a compelling but disquieting regimen that departs with every passing day. Said John Ellard, provincial minister of social services, who has coordinated the attempts to solve the mystery of Christian: "Unless she comes from where K. T. came from, nobody in the world knows who she is."



Christian: dental experts, police search for clues

Newfoundlanders. Christianity, half of a four-wheeler, remained to Christian's memory only in the form of the six-square-wheeled flatbed truck rocked the province's Roman Catholic Church. "Taking unwanted Belgian children onto the streets in this way may not be uncommon in the world's big cities," said one newspaper editor.

But, Ellard said, Newfoundlanders pride itself on the warmth with which it receives visitors. "It's not like we're a bunch of people who are afraid of the world," he said. "It's not like we're afraid of the world."

Under questioning, Christian revealed that she had made up the name Yatoh, and that her first name was not Christian but Clemencia. And the girl's story of her previous arrival by boat could not be corroborated by Canadian customs or immigration officials. For his part, Ellard said that during questioning Christian has been as evasive as she is apparently cheerful. "When you come down to it, she's got a brain that's not quite right," he said. "She's not even look at you. And that has been a problem."

But Christian's evasions also proved dangerous to her health. After their initial diagnosis of cerebral palsy, the doctors advised that Christian's physical condition rapidly improved if she stopped speaking. She was able to sign language, though she could not speak English or German and Spanish—one of the languages spoken in Yugoslavia—and that she was able to sign language.

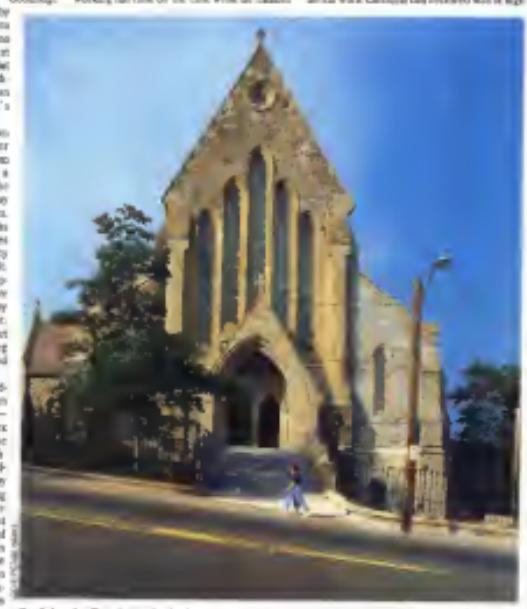
That about her condition or what medication she has been taking, doctors conducted more tests and finally realized that she may be suffering from a rare muscular degenerative condition called dystonia-muscular dystrophy. Dr. Alan Goodpasture, a Memorial University neurologist called in to consult on Christian, called the disease "an extremely rare, very progressive disorder." Goodpasture said that she was probably unable to move because she has apparently had an

stroke. "She has to get to stand everyday. Once brain, twice shy, that sort of thing." Asked Tagg, "The thing is that this girl could tell us everything if she wanted to."

Ellard says that efforts to uncover Christian's birth and family history have been fruitless. "She has two aunts and an adored son working full-time on the case while he teaches

can. But, he added: "We are not sure of anything now. We are at a point where we just have to let things take their course."

Last week, dental experts examined Christian's teeth at an effort to determine where she came from. "One tooth can tell which part of the world dental work was done," Ellard said. But the experts could only conclude that whatever dental work Christian had received was of high



St. John's Baptist cathedral: a crumpled figure on the steps at 7 in the morning

human work with local and international media and police. But those inquiries have so far not yielded clues. Officers at Britain's Scotland Yard, called in early at the case to help trace any British connection, were unable to find any information about Christian. Her photograph has been widely published in the British media, but so far no one has come forward with any information. Interpol, the international police organization, has also tried to identify her, but so far with no results. Tagg is now in the process of sending out color postcards with Christian's photo and information about her to police forces and hospitals across North America.

quality. If key persons or country of origin cannot be determined, Christian will likely be made a ward of the province early this month and placed in a foster home. Said Ellard: "I think the next move is putting her back in reality." To that end, Christian will likely be advised that she should begin to prepare herself for school in September—as the mystery over her origins and arrival in St. John's continues to puzzle both Newfoundlanders and outsiders alike.

GLEN ALLEN and RUSSELL FRANCIS DUCY
in St. John's

A Prairie deadlock

The privatization debate heats up in Regina

At the Shell Restaurant and Gas Bar in Raymore, Sask., the talk, as usual, was mostly about crops and man as local farmers gathered for coffee. But even in the town of 600 people, a bitter debate now rages in the provincial legislature in Regina, 300 km to the west, that has touched a nerve among local residents. By last week, arguments over the Conservative government's controversial plan to privatize the Potash Corp. of Saskatchewan had turned the prairie town into a shadow over its Tories' political future.



Devine: reading over the potash industry casts a shadow over his Tories' political future

had forced the cameras around the legislative floor to go three weeks past its usual deadline. As far as restaurateur co-owner Charlie Clark is concerned, many local residents share the government's view that time and taxpayers' dollars "dictated that sense of frustration" with the government as reflected in the province's inefficient standing in mining goals. In May, for instance, an Angus Reid Associates poll showed that Premier Grant Devine's Tories had the support of only 33 per cent of the public—22 points behind the New Democratic Party's. That same poll found that 58 per cent of respondents were in favour of the government's privatization plan, with only 27 per cent opposing it. Said Daniel de Vlaeminck, director of political research at the University of Regina: "The Conservatives are running."

The Tories, who won 35 of the 64 seats last month held throughout most of the current session, which opened on March 5. In late April, the government tried to introduce four bills that would have led to the privatization of another Crown corporation, the natural

gas company SaskEnergy. The NDP responded by walking out of the house, leaving the dissolved bills, which all members save seven, ranging for 27 days after recall, the Tories have not yet introduced the legislation. Instead, they established a three-member panel, headed by University of Regina professor Lloyd Barber, to hold public hearings into the issue and report back in late October.

As well, a string of recent controversies, in-

cluding one involving around a contractual 40-megawatt government-owned power plant that came in three days late and twice the price, has fuelled a firestorm of criticism from the opposition. The Devine government has also strained the relationship with a group that has attacked STC staff layoffs over the past two years. And with the opposition again in fighting trim, the Tories decided to look for a buyer. On April 14, they introduced Bill 39, the enabling legislation that would open the Potash Corp.—valued at about \$1.2 billion—to about 1800 million in public share sales.

But so far, the NDP has thwarted the government's privatization initiative. Said opposition house Leader Diane Légaré-Lefebvre: "We won't let them sell off what already belongs to the Saskatchewan people." Indeed, since the legislation was introduced, the opposition has spent more than 20 hours in the legislature debating the bill—and in a drought allowing it to pass. Considering Conservative charges that they are filibustering, New Democrats point out that what Potash Corp. was first established at took more than 100 hours of debate before the legislation passed.

But Devine's government is clearly losing patience. On July 23, Grant MacEwan, deputy government house leader, said that evading closure of the bill again in the government's attempt to bring it through "was definitely unacceptable."

In that case, the government could call a vote on the 39 after just one more day's debate. But because closure is effectively a gag on the opposition, governments generally resort to it only in extreme situations. For their part, war spokeswoman say that they want the potash debate to be moved onto the fall legislative session, when the report on SaskEnergy is due and when the whole issue of privatization can be discussed. And Légaré-Lefebvre added that the STC is devoted to finding the Tories every step of the way. "It won't be pretty," he said.

Still, some observers say that Devine, faced with his low standing in the polls, may have no option but to sue. Dr. Vézina noted that the widespread perception that the Conservatives are out of control "could kill this government." And with a provincial election expected sometime within the next 18 months, the Tories won't regain not only control, but also the trust of the Saskatchewan electorate.

PETER KOPPILLION with
PATRICK MCNAMEE in Regina

GOOD NEWS

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CHAMPS MEDIA INTERNATIONAL
Maclean's

A NEW PARTY BOSS

Prominent Communist elected Masayoshi Rokuda to succeed Gen. Uesugi Harukawa as party leader on the weekend. Following Junichiro Koizumi's resignation to devote all his time to his new duties as the nation's president, Rokuda, prime minister for the past 10 months, is a close friend of Junichiro, who was narrowly elected on July 18 to the presidency's one-year term.

CABINET SHAKESUP

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher replaced foreign secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe with a relatively unknown junior minister in the Treasury, John Major. At 45, Major was appointed leader of the House of Commons. The move was part of a significant cabinet shakeup and followed a resurgence in support for the Conservative Party.

PROTEST IN CHINA

In China—for the first time since the massacre of pro-democracy demonstrators on June 4—about 300 Beijing University students gathered outside their dormitories to sing revolutionary songs. Meanwhile, Chinese authorities announced the arrests of more than 2,000 people linked to the May and June protests and sentenced four others to death.

AMIRAGLI RAIDS

An Israeli commando raid raised a hornet's nest in Lebanon as a leader of the pro-Iranian Hezbollah movement, Sheikh Khalil Karwan Obeid. Security sources suggested that the Israeli team may have to use him as a trade for three Israeli soldiers kidnapped since 1989—who are believed to be held by Hezbollah.

INDIANS TO WITHDRAW

Asian anti-India rioting that killed more than 140 people, India began withdrawing its 85,000 peacekeeping troops from southern Sri Lanka, where troops were deployed two years ago to quell an uprising of the island's Tamil minority. Relations between the two countries had deteriorated over India's reluctance to pull out all forces.

A SECOND CRASH

A South Korean Air Lines aircraft crashed at Tripoli airport in Libya, killing at least 72 people in the plane and six on the ground. Pilot error, mechanical failure and problems with the control of steer were cited as possible causes. The accident occurred just eight days after a United Airlines DC-10 crashed in Sioux City, Iowa.

Dot with party supporters on election night: "It is time for women to stand up and tell men to fallow us!"

WORLD

UPSET IN JAPAN

A SEX SCANDAL AND A NEW SALES TAX HAND JAPAN'S RULING PARTY ITS WORST ELECTORAL DEFEAT IN 34 YEARS

Two that women are "useless in politics." Together, they headed the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)—its worst defeat in 34 years, wiping out its majority in Japan's influential upper house of parliament. A scandalous Ueda resigned the next day, saying it had been "a very difficult election."

The biggest winner was Socialist Leader Toshiko Ito, the first woman to head a political party in power. Japan's two main parties agreed to move a challenge for the premiership. Her party ended up with 86 seats in the 252-member upper house—11 of them won by women—and is trying to cobble together an opposition coalition to wrest control of the

more powerful lower house, and thus the government, from the LDP. The latter-based Shiga (Castledistrict) Group, though allied with the Socialists, gained only 12 seats. The LDP, meanwhile, which hoped to win 54 of the 126 upper house seats to return to power, received only 36 seats, reducing the governing party's presence in the chamber to 109 (from 142). The LDP will have a majority of 283 seats in the 512-member lower house, which chooses the prime minister. But the upper house has veto power over all bills and can delay the budget and treaties.

Although Ito accepted the blame for her party's major electoral defeat since the LDP was formed in 1955, it was not entirely her fault. There was a growing perception, long before she took office on June 5, that the governing party had become arrogant and corrupted by power. Farmers, a key constituency, charged that the LDP had ruined their livelihood by lowering price supports and import barriers on some agricultural commodities. Consumer groups, spearheaded by housewives, objected to a three-per-cent sales tax on goods and services that was rammed through parliament last year. And a succession of influence-peddling scandals focused unkindness amateurish at the government's core relationship with big business.

Ito, a former foreign minister, was selected for the post primarily because he was unconnected by the scandal that had brought down his predecessor. Nowhere else in the state, LDP power brokers maintained that he was one of the few members of their "club"—who could help the party recover from the Recruit affair, at which a publishing conglomerate allegedly distributed millions of dollars in undisclosed stakes and political donations to obtain favors.

It was this lack of general disconnection with the LDP that made Ueda for game. He was not, the first Japanese politician to recall himself of a ginkgo—but he was the first to have the Japanese press write about it. Two days after he aped onto the prime minister's office, the Sunday Mainichi magazine broke a long-standing taboo on discussing details of politicians' private lives by publishing the account of the ginkgo. Mitsuru Saito, describing how Ueda, 66, had paid for his树木 and maintained her in the process.

Further revelations of Ueda's sexual dalliances only emboldened the prime minister. On June 26, Japanese newspaper reporters found that he had told the LDP leadership he wanted to resign but was persuaded to stay as office—at least long enough to represent Japan at the G7 summit meeting in Paris. In mid-July throughout the 10-day political campaign, Ueda kept a low profile, leaving it up to his wife,



Ueda, powerful matriarch



Chizu—a mother of two daughters—to appear before a group of women and apologize for her husband's indiscretions. Such behavior did not improve his standing among male voters.

In contrast, Ueda proved to be an unusually effective campaigner with regard to the women's vote: by portraying the election as the last battle in the struggle for women's equality, he earned "old boy" politicians' "Japanese women have persevered on behalf of their fathers and their husbands, always walking several steps behind men," she told cheering supporters in Fukushima. "But this time for an end of perseverance, has arrived. It is time for women to stand up and tell men to follow us." A record 146 women candidates sought office—surpassed with 62 in the last upper house election—and 22 of them won. Half of these were members of Dot's Japan Socialist Party (JSP), and only two ran on the centrist ticket. "I really believe that this was a people's revolution coming from the kitchen," said Kurasaki Shinzaku, a successful lawyer residing in Nara.

Ueda has had very little to do with kitchen. The former law professor—unflinchingly portrayed by the air as a left-wing version of Margaret Thatcher—is 80, immobile and wheelchair-bound. Even progressive Japanese express the belief that a woman without a man has remained on life. Some of her other traits, which would be ignored in a male politician, have been criticized as insufficiently firm since she has a deep love, even in the crudely separated Japanese art of dressing, for soft colors and flowing robes, also a female trait. First elected to the lower house in 1989, Ueda now serves as head of the JSP's foreign affairs committee and as party vice-chairman before winning the party leadership in 1986.

It's rare in national politics that old battles energize Japan, and for her to lead together an opposition coalition remains questionable. Although all the other opposition parties have agreed to submit a bill abolishing the three-per-cent sales tax, they oppose Socialists' call for dismantling the Japanese military establishment and abandoning a 20-year-old security treaty with the United States. The Democratic Socialist Party and the Komitei (Civil Government) Party have also agreed to form a coalition with the JSP as they do with the LDP—which also is courting them as coalition partners. One can only hope that Ueda, outgoing over whose is selected as the next prime minister will create greater diversity in government ranks than that of the opposition. As for Ueda—an accomplished poet—he can, perhaps, compose a lullaby on the majority of losing to an unscrupulous woman.

HOLGER JENSEN AND KEVIN SULLIVAN
in Tokyo

striking," and one deputy "This is the whole people showing that they have been lied to or drugged." Despite such charges, Soviet leaders remained perturbed about what to do with the phenomenon of strikes. Even Gorbatchev ultimately pointed and chastised the strikers sometimes at the same time. "It is a pity otherwise," he described the miners' action as "stagnation," but immediately added that they "had grounds to resort to it." Two days later, the Supreme Soviet issued a public appeal for order, warning that the strike could "aggravate the economic crisis, delay the solutions of the problems and sharply slow down reform."

By then, many of the striking coal miners had returned to work. Following an announcement by Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov that the government would agree to almost all of the strikers' 25 main demands. Those included pay raises, longer vacations and promises of increased supplies of such hard-to-obtain consumer items as food and soap. Government officials estimated that the negotiations could cost in much as \$10 billion. Still, some miners in the Ukraine remained on strike. And on July 26, workers at seven plants in Estonia walked out. The strikers were mainly ethnic Russians practicing new laws—including use of established Estonian as the republic's day-to-day language—but they also gave greater rights to ethnic Estonians. And, in an unrelated strike last week, workers at Moscow's Red October steel plant walked off the job after alleging that management frequently delays payment of

their salaries. Describing the workers' complaints, Pravda, the official newspaper of the Central Committee, recently declared, "The case with Red October is not an exception."

Besides that, most Soviets argue that strikers could have used more peaceful means of protesting economic conditions. Demanding consumer shortages have resulted in rioting and sharp price increases. Some of the strikers' demands—which the government met—were guarantees of the chance to buy items ranging from leather boots and winter clothes to sewing machines and colas. Alexander Yakovlev, a member of the Congress of People's Deputies, told *Maclean's*, "We will only be successful in solving these strikes if real economic reforms are undertaken." Added Yakovlev: "Economic measures are needed now and may result in shortages before the economy recovers."

At the same time, the Soviet leadership is still struggling to find a solution to growing patriotic tensions. Back that erupted in mid-July in the autonomous region of Abkhazia in the southern republic of Georgia spread like wildfire from Tbilisi, the capital. At least 21 people have died in fighting between ethnic Abkhazians and Georgians. And, according to official Soviet figures, at least 100,000 and more than 130,000 people have been forced to flee Tbilisi, the seat of the government, to other parts of Georgia.

With social unrest spreading, critics of Gorbatchev's reform efforts countered, loan unusually direct remarks. Prime Minister Ryzhkov—regarded as a potential successor to Gorbatchev—was quoted by *Pravda* as saying that the Soviet leader's work "is far from perfect." Added Ryzhkov: "We should do everything to let [Gorbatchev] pay more attention to his direct party duties." But Gorbatchev remained resolute.

Despite the double danger posed by union conservatives and uncontrollable strikers, he continued to insist that the labor unrest has decelerated the need to increase—rather than slow—the pace of perestroika.

ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH is Moscow



Gorbachev: enormous risks

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THE UNITED STATES

A case of espionage

The FBI investigates an American diplomat

THE affair had all the intrigue and sleuthing of a gripping spy novel. The central character is a holding career diplomat with supersecret clearance and access to sensitive U.S. intelligence on anti-communist organizations and counterintelligence operations in Europe. Colleagues describe him as quiet, unassuming and rather dull—an unlikely spy. There are even reports of a sympathetic Austrian call girl but far from summer beach reading, the real-life case of Peter Bloch, 48, shook the Western intelligence community last week. Under FBI investigation for allegedly spying for the Soviets for more than a decade, Bloch had been relieved of his senior job at the state department—in charge of European economic issues with the bureau of European and Canadian affairs. But, by world's end, he had not been charged with any breach of security. "He was an investigator in plain clothes," said President George Bush. "There are very circumstances, and a thorough investigation takes a good deal of time."

There were no immediate indications of how serious the spy scandal was likely to become. Bloch apparently has been under constant FBI surveillance since earlier this year, when investigators videotaped him in Paris handing over a briefcase to a known Soviet KGB agent. Most speculation has focused on the Austrian-born Bloch's six-year stint at the U.S. Embassy in Vienna, where he has served as the deputy head of mission—the second-in-command. There, he cultivated the two ambassadors he worked under by making high-level contacts with the Austrian Foreign Office. Meanwhile, the plot深ened. Some newspapers claimed that Bloch had conspired to spy. And Austrian Interior Minister Franz Lueftl said that there was possibly a "secret aspect" to the Bloch affair. Austrian police confirmed that the FBI had wired them to track down a woman linked to the case—a 30-year-old Vienna call girl.

Bloch's career has never before attracted such attention. Born in Vienna in 1935, he and his parents emigrated to the United States via

China when he was 2. During his rise through the department, he served as, among other jobs, Venezuela and Germany. Investigators now suspect that Bloch may have been recruited when he served in West and East Berlin in the early 1960s. But it was not until he returned to Vienna, one of America's most sensitive East-West listening posts, that he appears to have gained unfettered access to sensitive intelligence.

Searching for a possible motive for betrayal,

some former colleagues said that Bloch may have been disenchanted after becoming an ambassador. In Vienna he arrived under two successive political appointees. Helmut von Glasenapp, a personal friend and former secretary of President Ronald Reagan, and Russell Lander, the son of the conservative giant Gale

Lander and now a Republican hopeful in the New York City attorney race ("Helmut likes him," said Lander). "I thought he was a poor member of staff," Lander claimed that Bloch had been close to the Austrian government and especially in Austria's Foreign Ministry. Alvin Mink, with whom he had attended a Johns Hopkins University branch in Baden, Italy, Mink declared, "We have been sent someone who has betrayed our trust."

If that proves to be true, another important aspect is that Bloch could have passed on anti-communist information to Moscow. Vienna has been the site of long-running talks on conventional arms and troop reduction in Europe between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Said a Canadian diplomat in the security and intelligence field: "He was reporting to the United States or the alliance position during the environmental negotiations—that would all be very significant." Canadian diplomats in Washington and Ottawa said that, despite Bloch's post at the Bureau of European and Canadian Affairs, no Canadian interests are likely to have been compromised. Said one Canadian official: "It wouldn't expect a very good price for documents on acid rain or the like selling them to the Soviet Union."

An appraisal accorded, acquaintances expressed astonishment about the dossier they thought they knew. "For months nothing with Peter and you had to get out," said one American acquaintance. "We could get on your nerves, sometimes just through utter dullness." The main issue for investigators—with various implications for Western intelligence—was whether that surface dullness masked the keen mind of a Soviet spy.

MILAY MACKENZIE is Washington and JOHN NGELAND is Vienna

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A PRINCIPAL TOLL

GETTY FIRES A CONTROVERSIAL MINISTER AND OFFERS MILLIONS TO AGRIEVED INVESTORS

Asold tempest had swept through the streets of Edmonton several hours before Premier Donald Getty rose to speak on the Alberta legislature last week. But while most of the city's football star had touched off the political equivalent of the lightning strikes and rolling rain that had assailed the city the previous night. After waiting 20 days to respond to previously appointed lawyer William Code's scathing report on the Principal Group's failure, a somber, pained Getty announced on July 26 that he would resign the popular Conservative Ontario finance minister for having recruited the effete who had been mired in consumer and respiratory affairs. Then Getty said that his government had decided to offer investors in two Principal subsidiaries as much as \$85 million in compensation for their losses. "This is not an admission of fault in a legal sense," Getty told the legislature. "But the Code report provides compelling reasons to believe the government has some causal responsibility for at least a portion of the investors' losses."

Getty's torso accepted the essence of the Code report, which blamed both the provincial government and Principal founders David Gonsalves for the collapse of the \$1.3-billion financial empire. The falter left the savings of 65,000 investors in tatters. Now, Alberta is offering investors a package that is designed, along with money previously guaranteed, to result in the repayment of 75 per cent of the \$400 million that they had sunk into investment contracts with First Investors Corp. and Associated Investors of Canada, the two inheritors of the Principal empire, when the government closed them down in 1987.

Speaking to reporters last week, Getty called the offer "fair and final." But the 800 investors seemed far from satisfied. Only hours

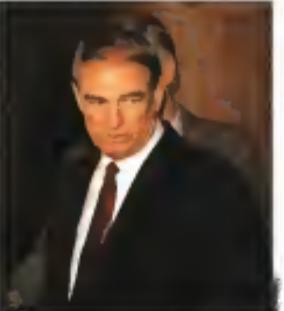
after hearing reports of the offer, many said that they were already planning to step up pressure for greater compensation from Alberta—and from other western and Atlantic provinces whose governments had allowed Principal to operate. Yet these inquiries were tame compared to the fury from the 750 investors who hold Principal pensionary notes rather

and Competition Act. The group received these notes. When it came to the provincial government, the 90-page report was equally harsh. Code condemned Gonsalves and a number of other provincial government ministers and officials for allowing Principal to stay in business even though, he said, they knew that the company was in trouble as early as 1984.

Getty's hand forced, he agreed to give people with money invested in AC another 15 cents on the dollar to go with the total of 90 cents on the dollar they have already received or been promised from the sale of Principal assets. As well, people with investments in AC—who have already recovered or been promised 37 cents on each dollar—are guaranteed a further 15 cents on the dollar. The end result: once the remaining Principal Group assets are sold, AC and PC investors will be getting recovering 75 cents on the dollar.

With the plan seems likely to win few supporters, Alberta investors have turned to newspapers with letters decrying the waste of public money to bail out Principal investors even before Getty made his announcement. But Robert White, senior counsel for the Principal investors, recommended that they accept the package—simply because fighting for further compensation in the courts would be too expensive and would take too long.

Across Canada, representatives for many of the 87,000 investors said that they would not rest until they recovered all their money back. John Ruckus, president of the Financial Investors Association of Alberta, called the package "too little, too late." He told Maclean's: "They did a poor job of governing. Now they are doing a poorer job of dealing with their responsibilities." In Saskatchewan, Lorne Seles, a spokesman for 500 investors in his province, said that he plans to file suit against the Alberta and Saskatchewan governments to get 180-cent compensation for losses. And Charles Munro, who represents 8,750 Principal investors in Nova Scotia, said that Getty did not live up to his promise. Added Munro: "We told him in no many words that if the Code report was the Alberta government was responsible in any way, we would be fully reimbursed."



Getty: "Offer is fair and final."

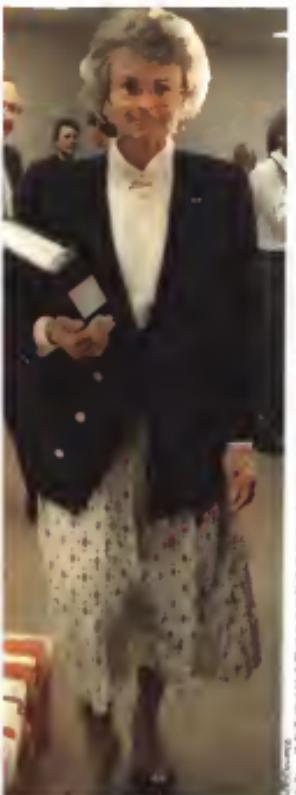
Still, the PC and AC investors seem destined to do better than the Principal pensionary notes. Says Logan Tait, a Lethbridge, Alta., investment manager and one of the main holders overseeing the Principal Group bankruptcy: "I don't understand how the government protects one group of investors and not the others." The feeling of betrayal seems particularly strong at the 27 Alberta Investors

columns, which hold nearly \$38 million in apparently worthless Principal notes. "We are extremely disappointed," says Jacob Kleman, manager of the Big Blue Buttercup Butterflies, located about 220 km south of Calgary, which invested \$1.5 million in Principal. "We expected to get back what we had invested. Now we have nothing."

With the firing of Connie Oatesman—one touted as a possible provincial party leadership contender—the Alberta Tories have clearly suffered a major loss of their own. The 55-year-old blacklisted Oatesman's daughter has represented the central Alberta rural riding of Three Hills since 1979 and has been a cabinet member since 1982. And throughout her 16-year political career, she has built a reputation as a tough combatant who believes in salvaging her own problems without the help of others. Unusually, her strong, independent streak may have been her undoing. In 1982, when then-Premier Peter Lougheed appointed Oatesman consumer and corporate affairs minister, she advocated what was essentially one of the junior cabinet portfolios. That changed in 1985, when Alberta's Canadian Commercial and Northern Development collapsed. In fact, the last of its faltering could have included rid. Oatesman had Edmonston assistant deputy minister Jim Denevan urging her to close the company down. In 1984, Dr. Oatesman ignored her adviser, instead suggesting that he take early retirement, which he did.

By the time Principal collapsed in 1987, Oatesman had been shifted to the provincial social services ministry. When she appeared before the Code inquiry last September, she expressed no regrets about the way she had handled the Principal campaign. But in its report, Code said that her decisions concerning Principal were "ineffective, misguided or even reckless." Last week, Getty defended her tenure in his cabinet as a "fine performance." However, he said that he could not allow her to remain in the junior career development and employment portfolio—which she had assumed in April—in light of what he called the "conflicting assignments" of the Code report. Speaking with reporters after Getty announced her sacking, Oatesman—who said that she plans to stay on as a backbencher—would only say that she was the "obviously bad" about being forced to leave the cabinet. Principal investors, however, are not likely to soon forget her role in the financial disaster.

JOHN DE MONT and JOHN MORSE in Calgary. **PAUL POGGERS** in Edmonton and **JOHN DALY** in Toronto



Business Notes

TIME TAKES OVER

Private Communications Inc. stayed close to \$1.5-billion hostile bid for Time Inc. after the Supreme Court upheld a lower court ruling permitting Time to complete its \$16.6-billion merger with Warner Communications Inc., creating the largest communications company in the world.

BOMBSHELL'S BIG DEAL

Montreal-based Bombers Inc. was a \$425-million slice of an \$800-million contract to supply locomotives and shuttle cars to the Bowmont project, which will link Britain and France with a tunnel under the English Channel.

THE WOODWARD'S SALIUT

The Toronto firm agreed to release Vancouver's financially troubled Woodward's Inc. department stores, in return, Centrair Shoppers' Centra II and Shoppers' West—Investment Council 448 obtained the right to purchase the Woodward family's controlling block of shares,

EXXON PROFITS PLUNGE

Rexon Corp. announced that its second-quarter earnings of \$1.4 billion were reduced by \$1 billion, the amount that it has committed to write down on the disastrous oil and gas fields in Prudhoe Bay, Alaska. The amount did not include the cost of any further写downs from the spot.

NISSAN WORKERS REJECT UNION

The United Automobile Workers lost a bitter 15-month campaign to unionize workers in a Nissan Motor Co. plant in Smyrna, Tenn., by a 59-to-41 cent majority vote among the workers. None of the four Japanese-owned auto plants in the United States is unionized.

DRUG MARGINS

Two U.S.-based giants—Squibb Corp. and Bristol-Meyers—agreed to merge to create the world's largest drug company in the world. Squibb, which manufactures the heart drug Copeptin and Bristol-Myers, which manufactures Bayrol and Easonec plus others, will have combined annual revenues of \$19.2 billion.

CHRYSLER LAYOUTS

By halting car and truck sales, Chrysler Corp. chairman Lee Iacocca announced that the company will either or lay off 2,300 of its 31,000 salaried workers in the United States as part of an effort to reduce costs by \$1.2 billion. Chrysler Canada Ltd., president Walter McCall and that most workers likely will be among 1,400 Canadian white-collar workers.

A startling rally

Stock markets surge as the economy slows down

Thousands of sighs have been seen after Oct. 19, 1987—Black Monday, the largest one-day stock market crash in history. In the two weeks following the crash, Robert Ketchie, 41, rebounded handily in the stock market in the hope that it would rebound quickly. But over the next year, he watched as 40 per cent of the value of his \$80,000 portfolio evaporated. Finally, last November, with most economists predicting an imminent North American recession, the fifty-year Toronto leather industry executive decided it was time to sell off all of his stock holdings. But three months later, Ketchie charged his credit card and invested \$30,000 in a variety of shares in blue-chip Canadian companies. Said Ketchie: "Generically, I feel much more positive. The more that the market goes up, the better I sleep." In fact, North America's apparently impregnable stock market rally has caught even the experts by surprise.

Most analysts predicted a major downturn after the crash—a long period of stagnation markets and a painful economic revision. Instead, the unlikely happened. Last week, the broad-based Dow Jones Industrial Average reached a post-bash high of 2,367, which is up by 22 per cent so far this year and in closing at 2,281 on Aug. 18, 1987, record 1,722. Returns were equally favorable on the Toronto Stock Exchange, where the S&P Composite Index surged to 2,367—another postcrash record. Retail sales and corporate profits also remained strong after the crash that ended in the stock market continues its upward climb, other signs are now indicating that an economic slowdown is still a possibility. Red Turquoise analyst Ian McAvity, who chairs the informal stock market newsletter *Zekherations*, believes "How can people be so complacent? I am worried still."

But, at least for now, many continue to remain optimistic. Takeover activity in both Canada and the United States has returned to some of the action. At the same time, hungry professional investors and pension-fund managers now predict that the U.S. Federal Reserve Board this year will fall short of its so-called soft landing—slower economic growth with lower inflation and interest

rates—instead of a sharp economic downturn. The mood is less clear in Canada where Bank of Canada Gov. John Crow has kept interest rates higher than in the United States. Crow has repeatedly stated his determination to keep inflation under control. Even so, Canadian stock markets have received welcome support from foreign investors—the same

lethargic norm for the Toronto and New York City exchanges is about 14. Analysts say that, in the summer of 1987, stocks were highly overvalued—and the crash proved them right. But now, many of those same analysts say that even with the startling rally, stock prices are still relatively low, compared to robust company profits. The pre-crash earnings ratio in the Toronto Exchange was a modest 11.9. On the Dow it is 11.2.

Still, the rally would stop temporarily, at least, if the predicted economic soft landing becomes a severe recession. Some indications of a slowdown are already apparent. The United States' economic depression appears to be well that consumer spending grew by only 1.1 per cent in the second quarter of 1986, down



Used cars on a Mississauga, Ont., lot. Joe McAvity (below) signs that a recession is imminent

3.637, which

was nearly recovered after the crash. Last year, Statistics Canada reported that economists—who rebounded their Canadian stock market holdings by \$2 billion last year—have increased their investments in Canadian stocks by \$200 million during the first five months of 1988. And analysts say that a bit of cash is circulating in Hong Kong, where investors continue to flee from the tumultuous Chinese market.

Both investors say that although stock prices reflect with the dramatic peaks of August, 1987, they are not truly overpriced as they were two years ago. By 1987, prices for Canadian stocks had climbed in an average of 28 times the value of their earnings per share—a company's annual profit divided by the number of outstanding shares. According to Charles Bradley, Toronto-based vice-president for the securities firm Lainguer Beaudoin Gauthier

Inc., the historical norm for the Toronto and New York City exchanges is about 14. Analysts say that, in the summer of 1987, stocks were highly overvalued—and the crash proved them right. But now, many of those same analysts say that even with the startling rally, stock prices are still relatively low, compared to robust company profits. The pre-crash earnings ratio in the Toronto Exchange was a modest 11.9. On the Dow it is 11.2.

Still, the rally would stop temporarily, at least, if the predicted economic soft landing becomes a severe recession. Some indications of a slowdown are already apparent. The United States' economic depression appears to be well that consumer spending grew by only 1.1 per cent in the second quarter of 1986, down

from two per cent in the first quarter. Consumer demand, one-third of the production of goods and services in the economy, is there still a long way to go in Canada.

The Royal Trust predicts that inflation-adjusted retail sales will likely grow by only 2.5 per cent in 1989, compared with four to five per cent in recent years. House sales in Canada plummeted by 15.7 per cent in July from a year ago. Car sales across the country have slumped by 6.5 per cent for the first six months of 1988 from a year earlier.

But, with stock prices apparently on the verge of setting even higher records, it is unlikely that a few indications of a downturn will be enough to discourage investors in the short term.

JOHNSON DEMONT with ANNE WALLACE in Toronto



Shopping at a Montreal store: struggle determined by the private profit motive

and soaring shares. Most industry observers said that Ondos's revised offer is an attempt to prevent Socrate from achieving that goal. Although both Socrate and Ondos last week were offering \$75 a share for the voting shares, Ondos offered \$50 for non-voting shares, \$2 a share more than Socrate. But not all competing shareholders "would like" to accept Ondos's offer. Most of the non-voting shares are held by institutional investors—large institutions, including pension funds. The nonvoting shares are publicly traded, while the voting shares, shared all of which are held by the Steinberg family, are not.

In contrast to Socrate, Ondos is a company backed by those heavyweight financial groups, Unicorp Canada Corp., Oxford Development

Group Inc., and Givens Investment Corp. UniCorp chairman George Mason is also engaged in a \$350-million takeover battle for the Randolph, Mass.-based Donut's Donuts chain. Originally most successful Quebecers opposed Ondos's bid because they said they preferred to see Steinberg remain in the province. Indeed, the Steinberg name is as well known now as the phrase "Save our Steinberg," an slogan the Steinberg, is often used to describe grocery shopping. But Ondos has stated that he'd like to reach a deal with Steinberg's stockholders, which appeared to be gaining popularity with shareholders last week—the price of Steinberg shares rose by more than a dollar on Friday, July 28—also facilitated by the support of Quebec unionists Steinberg's third-largest employee. If the Steinberg shares are discontinued or sold as fractions—say, as Socrate has proposed—union leaders have warned that jobs could be cut. Ondos will lay most of those off in a larger, smaller shopping chain handled by a buyer who will buy most of the stores.

Socrate, a small shopping chain headed by Quebec financier Michel Gauthier, is also targeted by Ondos, but it has the backing of the Quebec government's large pension fund, the caisse, with assets of \$32 billion and a mandate to foster the growth and preservation of Quebec-based businesses. Socrate has promised to let Steinberg's valuable real estate to the cause for about \$360 million of its bid amount. Socrate also scored valuable points by agreeing an exclusive option from Steinberg's stockholders to purchase their controlling block of voting shares. That agreement came soon after Steinberg entered into Socrate's bid in early July. The formal offer remains conditional on Socrate's receiving 90 per cent of Steinberg's voting

Raising the stakes

The bidding war for Steinberg heats up

The war involved a heady mix of proxy战, private arbitration and shifting 股票席位. The goals of victory will be ownership of Montreal-based Steinberg Inc., the financially troubled Quebec-Delaware grocery store chain run controlled by the three surviving daughters of founder Samuel Steinberg. Last week, the bidding war was ended as Ondos' bid for \$31 million, to \$1.36 billion. An offer from another bidder, offered yesterday in Steinberg stock was withdrawn on both the Toronto and Montreal stock exchanges. But rival bidder Socrate Inc. of Montreal refused to be intimidated by Ondos's fresh assault. For one thing, Socrate's bid, worth about \$1.35 billion, has the support of Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa, who directly intervened, in early July to keep the 78-year-old Steinberg chain based in Quebec. But, as the bidding grew more intense, it became clear that Ondos's higher bid and more extensive price guarantees were gaining support with both union members and shareholders. Said Toronto analyst Steven Hall of Michael Doherty Ltd.: "Obviously, the Quebec government has

promised to let Steinberg's valuable real estate to the cause for about \$360 million of its bid amount. Socrate also scored valuable points by agreeing an exclusive option from Steinberg's stockholders to purchase their controlling block of voting shares. That agreement came soon after Steinberg entered into Socrate's bid in early July. The formal offer remains conditional on Socrate's receiving 90 per cent of Steinberg's voting



JOE MCALTY

PATRICIA CHISHOLM



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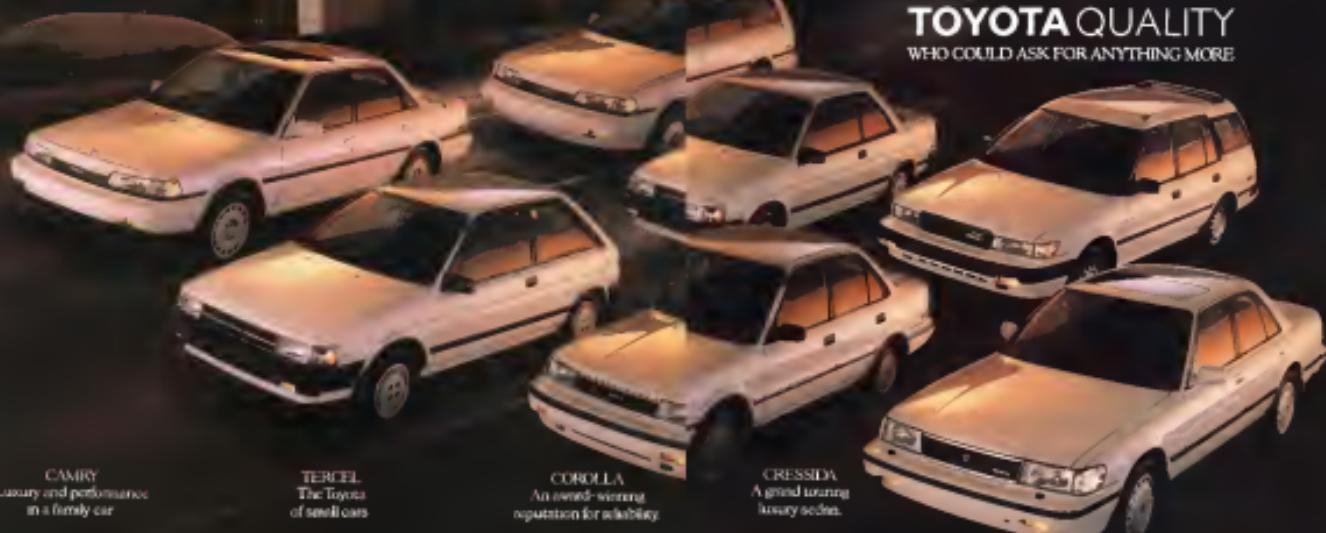
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COVER

THE CBC'S FUTURE

Jean Dujardin dragged a chair into the cluttered and windowless cubicle on the fourth floor of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp.'s sprawling television production centre in downtown Toronto. The 43-year-old head of Newsworld, Canada's first 24-hour news channel, sat down, unbuttoned his off-white summer dress and said calmly: "There is no magic sheet tomorrow. Television is a \$5-billion-a-year business." This week, as Newsworld went on the air to a potential 4.5 million cable TV subscribers across the nation, the most pernicious problem went up a notch. While all news channels, Dujardin and her 187-member team are making a bold gamble to win Canadian audiences

BUDGET CUTS HAVE PLUNGED THE CBC INTO THE WORST CRISIS OF ITS 52-YEAR HISTORY

from the slick U.S.-based Cable News Network (CNN), which has a non-stop feed start in building viewer loyalty. But there is more riding on Newsworld than the careers of its creators. Its fortunes in the months ahead will likely have a profound impact on the CBC itself, where several budget cuts and the prospect of more to come have plunged the corporation into the worst crisis of its 52-year history and dragged most of its off-air units with it.

Money is the major problem for the publicly funded broadcasting corporation, which in 1982 will move into its new \$200-million Television Broadcast Centre. Government cutbacks in both the French and English TV services that began in 1984 have forced the English arm

weak, in particular, to compete head-to-head with private stations in the fight for commercial viewers and to scale down plans to broaden its schedule further. The money is far from the only problem. The seven-year term of law minister Pierre Mercier, who was ousted on July 31, and, as of last week, nobody had been named to replace him. At least three people have been asked by the Prime Minister's Office if they would take the job, and all have said no. Despite the separation, there is fear that a government plan to appoint a chairman as well as a president will divide and further weaken the leadership. At the same time, the direction of the CBC's 35 regions are at loggerheads with network chiefs over who should bear the brunt of \$100 million in cutbacks that must be made during the next five years. The regions want the board of directors to scrap some network services, while the board is resisting whether to close some regional stations.

The chairman extends across the country. Regional managers complain about having to lay off people off while boasting about members' low turnover and stay at healthy levels. Program producers work with absolute equipment and express concern about how long they can continue to hire or keep good writers. Indeed, some producers and former CBC executives speculate openly about what will become of the corporation—which turns 53 years old on Nov. 3—can even survive. "When you have to cut, you go to the fat, but they went to the muscle," said a former member of Jeanne's management team. "I don't see any hope," said Tracy McQuade, 48, a longtime TV reporter in Toronto who became director of news and current affairs last May. "Every one of our new ventures is going to be held up as an indicator of whether the CBC can survive or should survive."

Father The newest venture is Newsworld (page 60), the first program service to air in the CBC's 36 years of television that will spend no public money. It's entire budget, \$20 million in the first year, will come from commercial revenues and cable TV subscriber fees. The idea for the news channel came from William Morgan, McQuade's predecessor, who told MacLeod, "We needed a Canadian alternative to CNN if we were not going to end up with our information superiority carrying the same way that our entertainment sovereignty has already gone."

In late 1987, the 49-year-old Australian-born Morgan, who had been the operator of the CBC's two dozen competition for

the license. On Nov. 30 of that year, the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission picked the CBC over its chief rival for the license. MacLeod's controversial re-broadcast and production programs, Allstar List, the federal cabinet then overrode the opposition of several Tories and private broadcasters and refused to reverse the decision. Asked last week to comment on Newsworld's competing launch, Allstar's 69-year-old owner, Dr. Charles Allard, told MacLeod, "The decision to allow the CBC to produce at one of the few stations where the Prime Minister proceeded against 37 per cent of his career," said Morgan, now the corporation's director of journalistic policy and practices. "It was the first big victory the CBC had before the CRTC in God knows how long, maybe from memory. It is the biggest step ever for CBC television, bigger even than *The National* and *The Journal*, perhaps the biggest step since we went into color television in 1966."

Exile

Now, a French version of

Newsworld may not be far off—the CBC applied

to the CRTC four weeks ago for an all-news

channel license in Quebec, where the corpora-

tion attracts proportionately more viewers than does in English Canada. Five of the in-

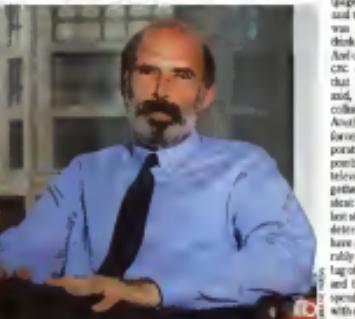
vestigated shows in the province are produc-

tions of Radio-Canada, the French-language

service, which also provides French versions of *The National* and *The Journal*.

Beyond the excitement about Newsworld,

the CBC is faced in uncertainty. The most



Horrocks seeing CBC as 'an investment for nation-building'

immediate cause, who Prime Minister Brian Mulroney will pick in October as his 56-year-old successor. The retiring president told MacLeod last week that he knew of several people who had turned down the job because the government intends to amend the Broadcasting Act to provide for both a chairman and president. The latest speculation about Jeanne's successor

comes as its people really have to begin to believe again that what they do is important, that it is not just a job."

New Democrat MP Ian Waddell, the party's communications critic, says that the danger of dual leadership is that it would be unclear who was in charge. Added Waddell: "Someone has to see that the CBC does its job in safeguarding



"CBC Radio is excellent and should be maintained at all costs. With some TV programming, though, the thinking seems to be that if it's Canadian it goes on, regardless of its HITS."

Richard Dore, 24, economist, Halifax

"The CBC reflects too strongly the interests of Central Canada. The bias of CBC staff members seems to be stronger than it used to be."

Diane Karkan, 48, junior supervisor, finance, CBC-TV

"I don't watch much CBC television, but I listen to programs like *Morningside*, *Ideas* and *Brazeau Now Wants*. They are such an easy, pleasurable way to keep up with what's going on."

Maureen O'Brien, 45, marketing controller and media planner, Maclean's PC

"At the CBC they tend to be too traditional in their format. They aren't creating films like *Rawrie*, of that magnitude. And they should be. Let's face it, their whole approach and style is weak and mediocre."

Peter Doyle, 24, recent law student, John, N.B.

oldster's CBC, which represents most of the nation's 72 commercial TV stations, has long wanted the CBC to abandon its regional-plus-hour news shows across the country—a move that would enhance private station commercial revenues; can president Michael McClelland accomplish recently that financing analysts may force the CBC to focus on national programming and abandon local broadcast news?

Ratings? For Herskowitz, among others, says that switching from regional programming would be disastrous. "There has been a lot of talk about getting out of local and regional programming and that is one way to save the death of CBC-TV," he said. "That is how we talked in desegregation, that is how stations are built." Added Herskowitz: "When you start to prove every one of the things that makes the place special and gives it credibility, pretty soon you have gone past that nobody really cares about. And people don't care about it any more, then any government that looks at a billion-dollar bill is going to say no, well, hell, it can't be that important."

Yet it clearly is important to some viewers. Ratings made available last week by the A.C. Nielsen Co. of Canada Ltd. and comparing the same three-week periods in 1988 and 1989, showed that the CBC English TV network increased its share of the 7-to-11 p.m. prime-time audience to 19 from 17 per cent. The leader, CTV, declined to 23 from 25 per cent, and U.S. stations dropped sharply to 23 from 32 per cent. For Jim Peacock, the corporation's director of network programming, the figures are a kind of personal vindication since his return to the CBC on Aug. 1, 1987, after two years in entertainment programming with NBC in New York and Los Angeles.

Challenge. In his current fourth-floor office at the CBC's English-headquarters in downtown Toronto, he's going back and forth at his swivel chair and talking about the 45 television stations, which since '85—95 per cent Canadian content in prime time—from 19 to 25 per cent over those last three years. When he got back two years ago, Peacock said, "there was no plan, no strategy. The show was here." But now, "I have to feel very positive, that we have turned a corner." Peacock points proudly to an upcoming season that features the return of many of the network's most popular shows, including *MacGyver*, the *Afghan* series and *Street Legal*, as well as such new dramatic series as *CBC Family*, *Reunited*, *Farm Pictures* and two situation com-

edies, *In Opposition* and *Menagerie*.

And Peacock says that the CBC—where the top-rated series are still American importations—is regaining the reputation it developed in the late 1960s and early 1970s for world-class entertainment programming. "We had lost our way," said Peacock, "partly because of the emphasis on news and current affairs, and partly because of successive budget cuts, when the first thing to go were the creative people. People in private industry will tell you that the most important thing is research and development, and what we lost was our development. The first thing we had to do was to reassess."



Groszki: strong audience loyalty to CBC on-air personalities

the writers of this country that we were serious, and that now beginning to pay off."

Still, for Peacock and the rest of the corporation there are challenges on the horizon even more critical. One of the present Test Board's 25-year-old president of Rogers Communications Inc., the broadcasting, cable and mobile communications giant, said that direct satellite-to-home technology only three or four years distant poses "a real threat to our broadcast and the survival of our own broadcasting services." Canadians, he said,

"will be able to point satellite dishes to the sky and receive whatever they want on bright" and then turn windows and pull at less expensive free broadcasts of channels. Said Rogers: "The danger is that once you start watching that stuff, you won't watch your own TV stations, which will run into financial trouble because their audiences will drop."

But dinner-plate-sized satellite dishes belong to the future. For now, the CBC has on hands full trying to stretch its resources, finding off-honour politicians and finding a clear-cut identity in Canadian broadcasting. To that latter objective, Newsworld may be a welcome contribution.

RAE CORELLI with
correspondent reports

Peacock: crossing Canadian content



'I AM VERY PESSIMISTIC'

THE RETIRING PRESIDENT REFLECTS

On July 27, Pierre-Jeanes, 66, stepped down as president of the CBC after seven years in the position. During his tenure, he substantially increased the amount of Canadian content on the English and French networks, but at the same time, federal government funding gradually forced the CBC to rely more heavily on advertising revenues. Jeanes, who arrived in the blacked-out *Post-Newsweek* advertisements from 1984 to the mid-1980s and chaired the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) from 1986 to 1975, in hearing the network at a critical time, the corporation faces new setbacks and it is launching *Newsworld*, its 24-hour, all-news channel. Last week, Maclean's Staff Writer Pamela Young interviewed Jeanes about his accomplishments and the challenges facing his successor.

Maclean's: What do you view as your greatest achievement over the past seven years?

Jeanes: I don't think of it as my achievement, but the thing I'm most pleased with is the success of Canadian programs. The most interesting thing that I encountered was the cliché that Canadian programs could not be successful—that people preferred American programs. Hardly anybody doubts today that our own domestic Canadian programs are successful. I feel I succeeded with the Toronto Broadcast Service. After 32 years, finally we sell our head office in Toronto properly recompensed. And now, we have a second network with *Newsworld*.

Maclean's: What are the most pressing problems facing the CBC?

Jeanes: I guess the worst frustration is the most obvious one: the fact that for the last four or five years we've had to cope with continual budget reductions at a time when there was more and more demand available.

Maclean's: The federal budget brought down by Finance Minister Michael Wilson last April called for cuts to the CBC that would total \$16 million over four years.

Jeanes: Actually, it amounts to more than \$10 million. That figure is the result of inflation, so where money could be found, either by savings or by additional revenue. There is a concession developing that it would be better to cut additional advertising than to cut into program budgets or close down stations.

Maclean's: How do you feel about increasing the amount of TV advertising?



Jeanes: the frustrations of continual budget cuts

and we are losing one per cent of our salary budget. We also do not get reimbursed for a telephone allowance, including a telephone allowance of \$6.5 million per year. If you add up all those things, the reduction over the last years is not \$10 million but about \$40 million. And, at the last rate, the reduction in our \$250 million, or the \$160 budget reduction, but it will be between \$80 and \$100 million, we think.

Maclean's: What is the CBC doing to deal with the reduction?

Jeanes: We have decreased about 1,000 people in the CBC to get every possible suggestion as to where money could be found, either by savings or by additional revenue. There is a concession developing that it would be better to cut additional advertising than to cut into program budgets or close down stations.

Maclean's: Are you concerned that News will suffer?

Jeanes: Oh yes. I am absolutely convinced.

Maclean's: What are your plans now?

Jeanes: I am not retiring. I am having discussions with a few institutions that have approached me. But it is still early.

Jeanes: If you are going to have a business operation, you should be good at it. But I am worried that the CBC has to rely so much on commercial revenue. It has gone up from 10 per cent of the budget in 1980 to 28 per cent of the overall budget. It means we have to get more commercial interruptions and more and more programs.

Maclean's: Will advertising be one of the CBC's main revenue sources?

Jeanes: Up until now, the board of the CBC has been strongly opposed to advertising on radio. There is also a condition that was put on the CBC license when I was chairman of the CRTC in 1976, which forbids advertising on radio. But the board will want to know how much money radio advertising would generate.

Maclean's: Will employee cost-cutting suggestions and increased advertising revenue in fact be enough to offset the cutbacks?

Jeanes: I doubt very much that those measures will compensate for the shortfalls. You will be faced with how to reduce services. I am very pessimistic. **Maclean's:** The new broadcasting bill calls for splitting the big CBC into two new entities: a *freestanding* and a *charitable* one that would oversee the president. Why have you opposed that?

Jeanes: It creates the possibility of diversity at the top and the possibility of two double the politicians to knock on whom they want to interview in a given period of time. Those people who have recently moved down the job of president because they don't like the idea of having an unknown person oversee them, that is not nice.

Maclean's: The CBC has estimated that, at least initially, only one or two per cent of the CBC's annual budget will be freed and be given to *Newsworld*. If that is the case, why do you feel so apprehensive?

Jeanes: This appears to be a bad idea. Commercial television networks—set a model fifty by 50 per cent of the population, but a model fifty by 50 per cent of the population of the population. **Maclean's:** Oh yes, you are worried that News will suffer?

Maclean's: What are your plans now?

Jeanes: I am not retiring. I am having discussions with a few institutions that have approached me. But it is still early.

NEWS AROUND THE CLOCK

CBC'S NEWSWORLD TAKES TO THE AIR

In a day, four studio in Halifax's 40-year-old Bell Broadcast CBC-TV building, equipment was still being tested last week for the July 25 launch of NewsWorld, the net's new 24-hour all-news network. The set works 24-hour all-newscast. An electronic camera truck that normally takes a month to put in place was assembled over a single frantic weekend. A rehearsal of one news broadcast between many rough edges, with messy cues, poor graphics and misspelled writing. The scene was much the same and the last-minute chaos in Calgary, Vancouver and NewsWorld's three other headcast centres in Ottawa, joint consultant Kirk LaPointe, 31, was nervously preparing for his debut as a TV annotator. And the NewsWorld headquarters in the cat's Bay Street offices in Toronto still looked more like a scene of demolition than a nerve-centre of a national news operation. But, despite the tension during the transition, NewsWorld was on schedule for its nearly-expecting debut on the television screens of nearly 4.5 million homes. Splicing in time zones, the network promises viewers nothing less than a new way of looking at the world, their country and their communities. Said veteran CBC-TV reporter Wirt Brister, co-host of NewsWorld's daily Calgary-based broadcast, *"This Country"*. "We will be Canada together in a way never seen before."

Chorus. In launching the first Canadian all-news television channel, the financially troubled CBC is gambling on the appetites of colour-savvy Canadians for a steady diet of news. Having won the licence to a local cable service on Nov. 30, 1987, after a long and bitter fight with private broadcasters, the network now faces the task of attracting and keeping viewers who already have a choice of channels as their TV sets, including the American-based *24-hour news*, which served as a latter model for NewsWorld (page 42). But, by comparison, NewsWorld is negotiating an annual budget of \$30 million—several orders from advertising and cable acquisitions, measured with costs approximately \$600 million.

NewsWorld's programming day begins in its Halifax studio at 7 a.m. (5 a.m. EST, 3 a.m. in British Columbia) with *NewsWorld Morning*, a one-hour round-up of news, weather, sports, arts and entertainment, and health news. Anchored by former *Journal* co-host Paul Griffin, *Morning* Radio and TV veteran Beth Gauvin, the Halifax

reports. Weekends will feature news reports interspersed with reruns of well-established CBC public affairs and information shows such as *Main Attraction*, *The News of Today* and *Macmillan's*.

Forge. The lone strength of NewsWorld, according to its head, Joan Donaldson, are what she calls its "decentralized" news and its ability to broadcast stories that happen from many locations. The channel will rapidly switch to live coverage of breaking news. And more than three-quarters of its regular programing will be generated by staff at a cross-country Toronto-based NewsWorld's only bureau outside Canada. As well, the channel will eventually draw foreign newscasts from more than 30 satellite feeds from Japan, France, the Caribbean and elsewhere. And in a unique case of public and private sector co-operation, NewsWorld will feature special reports from staff members of the *Financial Times*, *The Globe and Mail's* *Report on Business*, *TV Guide* and *Toronto Life*. *SaskTel magazine*, News-



Studio in a Toronto rehearsal? A new way of looking at Canada and the world

regular network *There*, at 4 p.m. (EST), *Making*, the cat's innovative on-set news and current affairs show, a rebranding from the regular newscast. At 5 p.m. (EST), *The Journal's* evening news shifts to Toronto for a one-hour summary of the day's events, anchored by former *NewsWorld* reporter Alison Smith. Finally, *This Country*, from Calgary between 5 p.m. and midnight (EST), offering a variety of segment news broadcasts. Then, for the six hours and the process repeats itself on the following day, the channel switches to repeats of the day's

world, said Donaldson, will offer "a new, challenging and quite historic way to take more of the filters off the news."

Fight. Initially, it was the CBC's perceived control of Canadian news that prompted the most opposition to the network's original proposal for an all-news channel. Two years ago, Edmonton's Milestones broadcaster Dr. Charles Kihlberg argued before the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission that granting the cat such a license would give it "a strangle hold on information news and public

affairs." And when Allard's *Minister Ltd.* lost its own bid for a news channel on May 26, 1987—when the CRTC granted the CBC its three-year license—the businessness emphasized that "an historic opportunity to distribute and diversify electronic news has been lost." And Allard's fight was not over. He appealed the decision to the federal cabinet—citing the CBC as more NewsWorld's projected Sept. 1, 1988, start—and found a ready ally in local *Western Times* and Alberta's business community. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney himself was at one point reported to have opposed the commission's decisions, telling his caucus, "Instead of broadcasting as two hours a day [the cat] will be broadcasting as 24 hours a day."

In the end, the federal cabinet basically accepted the commission decision, but with some changes. It said the cat can go ahead to 24 hours of private-sector news and to produce a private-sector news. From the start, the launch of the French service is still being negotiated. A modified plan, soliciting participation by the private-sector, called for a new start-up date of Feb. 15, 1989. But then Canadian cable companies, who will provide NewsWorld with about three-quarters of its revenue, rebelled. They said that they had already raised subscribers' monthly rates by \$1 to \$2 in September, 1988, and that they were unwilling to impose another hike so soon. The CRTC agreed to postpone the launch until July 31. Now, cable companies will implement another round of increases on Sept. 1. Companies carrying NewsWorld are allowed to charge each subscriber as much as 44.5 cents more per month for the service, 40 cents of which goes directly to NewsWorld. But two Quebec cable companies, Vidéotron Inc. and Crédit Saguenay Le Fjord, are refusing to carry the English-only service, arguing that the cost to their mainly French subscribers is too much.

Confidence. Instead, some industry experts express doubts about the appeal of an all-news channel generally, given the fact that there is a constant English-speaking audience of approximately 6.5 million a night for the cat's *The National* and *The Journal* and CTV's *National News*. Gregg Keating, vice-president of operations of Nova Scotia's Dartmouth Cable TV Ltd., which is offering the service, said that NewsWorld's 24-hour schedules may be too much of a good thing. Said Keating: "I think we are overexposed with *World* and *Journal* news. People will say this was the beginning of a great network. And I certainly hope NewsWorld won't be overwhelmed in such obscure video clips as a comedy, as something that didn't work." Certainly, in the coming months, the CBC's latest venture will be watched with interest by the network's friends and foes alike.



Calgary co-hosts Fraser, Carol Adams regional news

has already been sold for the first year.

NewsWorld has also fared well among newspaper television critics, who told *Maclean's* that they were looking forward to a Canadian version of the Peter Duffy television column and that NewsWorld's plan to give regional newscast exposure should appeal to people with a strong interest in other parts of Canada.

Halifax anchor Jane Gilbert "decentralized"



soon show from Ottawa called *Canada Connection*. Said LaPointe, "There aren't really been too many before, and there isn't much interest in it. But there are enough people who know what they are doing and they are proud about it."

But even the veterans at NewsWorld acknowledged that the new job can be challenging. Paul Griffin said that NewsWorld "will likely be more demanding than anything else he has done." After less than an hour on *The Journal*, you "would be a bit drained," said Griffin. "You have a day will be physically tired." He added that, like *cat's* anchors, he will be called in to do promotional photo shoots with no script.

Great **Stuff.** One way of looking at NewsWorld's critics is the silver-lining approach. Griffin is curiously optimistic about the all-news channel's prospects. Speaking a week after a July 21 news conference to promote NewsWorld in Halifax, he said, "I hope that 20 years from now, people will say this was the beginning of a great network. And I certainly hope NewsWorld won't be overshadowed in such obscure video clips as a comedy, as something that didn't work." Certainly, in the coming months, the CBC's latest venture will be watched with interest by the network's friends and foes alike.

GLEN ALLISON *in Halifax*
with JOHN MORSE in Calgary
and JIM MURKIN in London

And the *Toronto Globe* and *Mail's* 70-year-old John Hadley Cuff, said that NewsWorld could help bring Canada together by "giving us much laughter, pleasure, and other parts of other parts of the country."

Bottom **Stir.** As NewsWorld staff, preparing for the debut was a major challenge. In London, NewsWorld manager Cliff Lonsdale says that the bureau's tape recording machine is "a massive pain" that has been thrown out by the regular network. Added Lonsdale: "There is a subtle backlog that I literally have to bring in from the home and basement areas at the very early stage."

Most of the 180 full-time staff are reporters, producers and editors, and producers are series of the cat. But others, like LaPointe in Ottawa, are new to television. Louise Poitras, former news editor of *The Canadian Press* Ottawa bureau, is making her acquaintance during this two-hour afternoon show from Ottawa called *Canada Connection*. Said LaPointe, "There aren't really been too many before, and there isn't much interest in it. But there are enough people who know what they are doing and they are proud about it."

But even the veterans at NewsWorld acknowledged that the new job can be challenging. Paul Griffin said that NewsWorld "will likely be more demanding than anything else he has done." After less than an hour on *The Journal*, you "would be a bit drained," said Griffin. "You have a day will be physically tired." He added that, like *cat's* anchors, he will be called in to do promotional photo shoots with no script.

Great **Stuff.** One way of looking at NewsWorld's critics is the silver-lining approach. Griffin is curiously optimistic about the all-news channel's prospects. Speaking a week after a July 21 news conference to promote NewsWorld in Halifax, he said, "I hope that 20 years from now, people will say this was the beginning of a great network. And I certainly hope NewsWorld won't be overshadowed in such obscure video clips as a comedy, as something that didn't work." Certainly, in the coming months, the CBC's latest venture will be watched with interest by the network's friends and foes alike.



COVER

NEWSWORLD'S U.S. MODEL

CABLE NEWS NETWORK SPANS THE GLOBE

When Robert Edward (Bob) Turner started his 24-hour news service, Cable News Network, in 1980, he told his small staff that he intended to buy two old hotels. He added: "On a slow day we'll eat there on the five and let the cameras roll. A hotel, for a news bug." Seven years later, on CNN's 10th anniversary, he boasted of his live coverage of the hour-by-hour rescue drama of a little girl trapped as a well in Texas. Turner and his right-pal comely lass on the edges of oil wells all over the country. The 58-year-old Atlanta-based entrepreneur has become a legend for such provocative remarks. But while last year was not one of his strongest, Turner's dynamic energy and aggressive business acumen have propelled him into a global entrepreneur. Now, his all-new service will have a Canadian counterpart when the CNN 24-hour NewsWorld service starts this week.

Expanding. With remarkable speed, the CNN operation that began slowly with a small, underpaid staff of 200 and a \$5-million annual budget has developed into a huge organization with a 1,000-member news staff, nine bureaus in the United States, 22 shooed and more



TURKE: CNN's Atlanta headquarters (above); aggressiveness is expanding world markets

office. Still, Turner continues to promote the service aggressively.

The man behind that expanding business often makes news himself. Since launching Turner Broadcasting System Inc. (TBS), which began in 1976 as an Atlanta TV station and now includes four cable networks—the

being planned, and a budget of \$300 million. The service is carried by cable into 51 million homes in the United States and 1.3 million in Canada, and it now reaches audiences in 83 countries—in fact, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher watches it at her

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DRANE TURKE with WILLIAM GOTTLIEB in Washington

home, outspoken, sex-fant, twice-wed. Turner has often been in the public eye. In 1976, he bought the Atlanta Braves of baseball's National League. The following year, he acquired his 36-foot sailboat, Courageous, to victory in the prestigious America's Cup yacht race and has lived up to his nickname "Captain Courageous." In 1983, he was invited to take over the CBS television network. Then, in 1986, he bought the MCA/Universal Entertainment Co. and its library of 3,000 films for \$2 billion, almost bankrupting his CNN empire.

Break mark: But the career of Turner's empire appears strongly. Last year, CNN and its spin-off Headline News, with 24-hour news service, made a massive profit of \$100 million, with revenues of \$315 million. co-chairman Steven Hirsch says the network's live coverage of the January 1986 space shuttle launch—when Challenger exploded, killing all seven people aboard—with established the service's credibility. Declared Hirsch: "That was a beach rock it brought us to the public's attention." Other recent events, notably CNN's around-the-clock coverage of the student rebellion in Beijing, reinforced the network's reputation as a reliable and immediate source of information. CNN regularly devotes entire screen time to major breaking stories, returning for updates some 30 or 30 times a day. According to Hirsch, new domestic newsgathering units are emerging. "Viewers want to see events as they develop," he said.

Sell, some critics attribute CNN's success more to format than content. Steve Bagdon, a media expert at the University of California at Berkeley's School of Journalism, said: "Turner has produced a broadcast, if not deeper, spin of TV news simply because it operates around the clock and, to some extent, around the world." But he may do damage to the expertise of these competitors. Steve Bagdon says CNN does what it does partly to avoid great stations, but that it doesn't have the background and staff that it should.

But Turner's current success has been hard-earned. He spent \$225 million on the network before turning a profit in 1985. Now, he faces increased competition from an exploding cable industry at home and overseas, where he is tailoring CNN broadcasts into shorter packages for the European market. But he is clearly confident that his broadcasting prospects are strong. Said the garrulous Turner of his network and cable competitors: "I intend to kick their ass. I don't play to lose."

PEOPLE

An alien dilemma

Canadian actress Michèle Scaramelli says that she now spends hours looking at herself in a mirror before going to work. The result of all this preening: a storage box for the working mother from outer space that she plays in the American TV series *Alien Nation*, which debuts this fall after 2½ years of making, the 33-year-



SCARAMELLI

Scaramelli's strange face from outer space

and Scaramelli is transformed into a bald alien with a judging forehead and spindly markings. But with a few looks, she becomes a normal-looking human in Montreal or Los Angeles in 1987. An attempt to succeed as a Hollywood star and her once appearance in the TV series *Dallas* and *Magnus in Phoenix*—may have trouble being noticed by producers and directors. Said the actress: "So far no one will ever recognize me."

Hurtful movie truths

Hollywood star Gene Hackman says that he enjoys golf but prefers acting—so long as he does not have to see his movies. "I feel bad, and then I see that old man up there on the screen, and it sets me back," he adds. But avoiding



Playing for keeps

Last June, Wayne Gretzky played cupid when he brought together his former teammates Oilers teammate Kevin Lowe and Canadian star Karen Perry at his annual celebrity softball tournament in Brantford, Ont. Last week, Perry, 22, a 160-0 record debutante boxer, and Lowe, 30, the Oilers all-star defenceman, announced that they will marry next June. Says Perry: "We're both so happy, we can't stop smiling." —Michele van Gestel

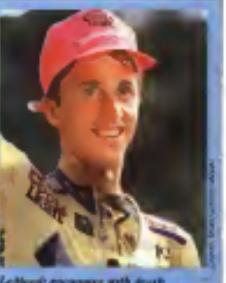
PERRY, LOWER: A June wedding

ONLY HIS ENGLISH WAS BAD

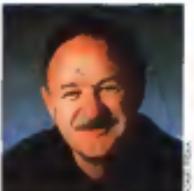
Before he died in 1980, performer Jimmy Durante said, "I didn't want nobody to pat me on a 'prod'." But Americans never knew Jimmy, appearing in a new Canadian musical, *Durante*, opening in Vancouver on Sept. 8. Following two weeks of previews in Toronto, said that complying with the former star's wish is hard. Instead, his research failed to reveal any "dér" whatsoever. Adelai Price, who re-enacts Durante's 80-year career, "He was everybody's Uncle Jimmy—a man of great heart and dandy dresser who never put anyone down."

Test of will

In 1987, when he shot almost fatally in a hunting accident, Armenian Greg LeMond said that he learned he might never cycle again. But his will, rehabilitation policies from the accident and in his chest, LeMond sped down Paris's Champs Elysées to win the world's most famous bicycle race, the 2,378-km Tour de France. Sure he could repeat his 1985 victory, LeMond had to overcome a second-class encounter with death from cancer, appendicitis and rectitis. From this summer on, you can see the span of his muscles. "I know I would have the first set."



LEMOND: encroachment with death



overer until Sept. 7 during a thriller, *The Narrow Margin*. But Hackman, 59, added that recently he has attempted to see whether he is suited to golf, taking lessons during film breaks. Hackman—who declined to reveal his handicap—and that he is only an average player. It seems that the actor will not be quitting his day job.

Hopes of glory

The reborn Expos are gunning for the title

For a California who went to Montreal only two months ago, Marc Langston has had a remarkable impact in a city where fans have traditionally cared little about anything that happens in baseball. In fact, it was just when the Montreal Expos moved to the left-handed pitchers' park from San Francisco on May 12, 1993, that the attendance figures at the National League's last division with a 24-24 won-lost record. But that had all changed by the time Langston took the pitcher's mound at Chicago's Stadium last week before a crowd of 30,000 to face the Philadelphia Phillies. Chased by the Montreal fans, Langston struck out 10 Philadelphia players in his way to a five-hitter. The great crowd gave the Expos their consecutive win and kept the team in first place as its drivers, Joe Garagiola of the Chicago Cubs, Stan Flock, Expos pitcher Brye Smith, When Mack is pitching you lead or let 'em win, for the other teams. We're in one of the pleasure cities in the game.

Indeed, Langston has brought new meaning to the term "big O," the popular nickname for Montreal's 50,000-seat Olympic Stadium. A week before the Phillips game, he struck out 13 in his 10-2 victory over the Cincinnati Reds at the stadium. Those remarkable performances by the 28-year-old Langston have galvanized Montreal's fans, as well as its own reserved and often disengaged supporters. Against Philadelphia, the crowd even applauded Langston when he struck out, to end a second inning. Raps radio host Sadi Langston, who had won eight games and lost only three of the 12 he had pitched for the Expos, goes on to be interviewed.

Four since I last saw you, if that's how

you're keeping score. It's just you know.

The Expos' improved success after years of lackluster performance and declining box office has clearly been a welcome development for the team's owner, Dennis D. Hayslip, and manager, Chris DeRosa. Since the Expos first took to the field in 1969, they have finished first in their division only once—on 1981. In exchange, 1993, support for the Expos declined as they failed to win the National League pennant despite having two superstars, including Livan Hernandez, catcher Andre Dawson, and Tim Raines, and pitcher Steve Rogers. As a result, attendance at Expos games has been dropping since 1983, when 2,230,000 went to see the team's 81 home games. Last year, the Expos had the second worst attendance in the league, attracting only 1,478,659 compared with 1,625,445 for the

top-ranking New York Mets. Still, top press agent Gordie Brooks' assessment is a little guarded when it comes to baseball now. They are a race of being disappointed.

Now there are signs that Montrealers are overcoming that concern. Average attendance at Expos games has climbed to about 21,000 from 18,250 last year. That still compares poorly with the more than 47,000 fans regularly flock to Toronto's new domed stadium to watch the Blue Jays who are currently in third place in the American League East Division. Two weeks ago, the reborn Montreal *Daily News* began giving away T-shirts bearing a mock front page with the head line, "Expos win the World Series." For her part, stadium concession-vendor Fernette Perleman '88 said that she has been doing a break舞on at the 50-cent price of Montreal's 10-cent meal tickets, but people from all walks. That is why they are starting to get enthusiastic about the Expos again.

Strong pitching performances are largely responsible for the Expos' first-place standing. Two years ago, the team gave the St. Louis Cardinals an unexpected win by first place in the division, the only strong four-game winning streak after losing a seven-game series to the Cardinals. Now, they have one of the most effective starting-pitching rotations in major-league baseball, with Langston, Doug Drabek, Mariano Duncan, Perez and Kevin Gross. Smith, 33, who has recovered from elbow surgery that threatened to end his career in 1987, entered last weekend's seven-

with the Cardinals with a 9-3 won-loss record and a 3.63 earned-run average—the best in the league.

Martinez is another Expo who has made a remarkable comeback. Playing for the Baltimore Orioles, the 34-year-old Venezuelan native, who joined the Expos in 1986, overcame alcoholism and a recurring injury to his right shoulder. Finally this season, Martinez has moved into his start—because of an injured finger—is on his way to establishing an 11-1 record. Said the Expo's centre fielder and best

pitcher Andris Gatasaggio, a key element of the club's success has been the combination of its jinx-busting players. In a July 20 game with Cincinnati, the Expos overcame a 5-1 deficit in the ninth inning to win after safety inhibitors like Hayslip and Dennis Ganske, former Blue Jays star who would have taken himself out with a late ejection, hit three-run and two-run home runs respectively. Hayslip, who will long bear the stigma of his career in the New York Yankees farm system, ran into the dugout after the home run with tears in his eyes.

The presence of such players as Hayslip and Ganske, who was released by the Cleveland Indians, has created a sense of cohesion in the team's clubhouse that has made the team one of the most harmonious in the league. Players say that isn't just the result of the high payroll but low-key Langston has upset the atmosphere. Said Smith, "As far as chemistry goes, this is out of the best clubs I have played on." Added manager Black Rodgers, "We have a lot of guys on our second, third and even fourth choices. There are no rightfield superstars here."

Players and team officials give much of the credit for turning the Expos into a division leader to David Dombrowski, 33, the youngest general manager in major-league history. According to Brooks, last year the Expos' disastrous 1992 season, Dombrowski gave the club's management a mandate to do what you have to do to give us a pennant contender." That task fell to Dombrowski, who spent nine years working his way up to the Chicago White Sox organization before coming to the Expos. Dombrowski went to work looking for such established veterans as pitcher Greg Maddux and the recently acquired shortstop Spike Owen, whose energetic defensive play matched his hitting. He was also a huge follower of pitchers in Montreal.

Still, Dombrowski's greatest accomplishment was the acquisition of Langston for three of the Expos' top young pitchers. Dombrowski has since strengthened the Expos' bullpen by trading three more-leaguers for former Johnson & Johnson pitcher Zane Smith, an established star who was concluding with the last-place Brewers. For his part, Moon praised the Expos organization for making their players feel welcome in Montreal. Moon, a native of Greenville, N.C., is one of about a dozen Expos who take French lessons provided by the club to help the players function in predominantly French-speaking Montreal.

The Expos give every indication that they will be the division's best and perhaps even win back Montreal's past baseball class. Said Bryn Smith, "This is the chance, the chance of a lifetime. You do not want to blow it." For many of the Expos, there is an added incentive. Despite DeRosa's assertion that the Expos are a team of "young veterans," many of the club's more seasoned players—including Smith and Raines—know that this may be their last chance for a trip to the World Series, and they are determined to take it.

DAN BURKE in Montreal



Livestrong: 'one of the prettiest lefties in the game'

baseball stars, Orel Hershiser, a self-declared conservative cocaine abuser. "We got a lot of hungry guys on this bell club. It makes success all the more sweet when you have paid your dues."

Although the team's performance is firmly anchored by stars including Raines, third baseman Tim Wallach and power-hitting first base-



AIDS research has some patients more better able to resist killer infections

HEALTH

A new AIDS finding

Recent drug tests are exciting scientists

American medical researchers struck a spack of hope last week in the darkness facing AIDS patients with the publication of evidence showing that an experimental new drug might significantly extend the lives of those with the disease. Doctors at the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Md., reviewed the results of a preliminary study that had used a drug called 2'-Deoxycoformycin (2'-dC). Results of the 43-week-long study published in the U.S. medical journal *Science* showed that some of the test patients who had lost 100 lb, became gaunt and were more susceptible to repeat infections. Dr. Robert Yarchoan, co-leader of the research group that conducted the study, told reporters in Washington, D.C., "This is not a cure for AIDS, but it appears to control the disease."

In the *Science* article, members of the Bethesda research group and that of the 25 men and women whom they had tested with 2'-dC, reported increased energy, reduced fatigue or decreased drug requirements. Michael Speer, the editor of an AIDS-oriented treatment directory published by the Los Angeles-based American Foundation for AIDS Research, said that 2'-dC appeared to be the best new antiviral drug that his group had tested. Yarchoan and that of one of its advantages appeared to be that it did not have any toxic side effects. The new drug inhibits AIDS by blocking the reproduction of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), which cripples the

GERG W. TAYLOR



Below: The *Mister* skin-off products and a theme park in the works.

FILMS

Babar's triumphs

A storybook pachyderm hits the big time

It has been 58 years since the noble elephant roamed his way in Laurent de Brunhoff's *the Babar*. The French painter recalls that he couldn't hold his tummy when he was five years old with a story about the invisible bear. Later, as he slept, he dreamed that he followed the elephant king, Babar, into a wondrous jungle. His fantasy quickly transformed into a fixation. As he thought and daydreamed his art, today, Jean, so perceptive director of stories, has created the first production studio to make the 46 Babar books by Jean, and since 1947, Laurent de Brunhoff have been translated into 15 languages. Now the elephant king is ruling over an even wider kingdom of children's entertainers.

Already, two film companies, Canada's *Babar* Ltd. and France's *Elipsos* Productions, have optioned a potential Babar animated television. But the elephant appears to be on the wing of silver-screen stardom with the release of *Babar: The Movie*, a \$5-million animated feature film made by the same producers. Last week, Babar opened in about 100 theaters across Canada in English and French versions, making it the largest domestic release in Canadian history. At the same time, the elephant is stampeding through children's stores with Babar products ranging from soap and clothing to figurines and even a children's perfume—and plane票 under way for a Babar theme park.

The movie depicts the elephant's world as a place where the forces of friendship and family triumph over evil, and even the bad guys are spared. In fact, Canadian writers have scripted an original action-packed story to interest a more diverse audience than do the traditionally simple de Brunhoff tales dedicated to toddlers.

The plot deals with a young King Babar who saves the city of Constance, as in the legend of St. Peter, from being destroyed by the evil rhinoceros king, Romain. Although the movie features danger, it presents a tame adventure with a slight edge, few white-mauve depictions, and only one or two of the Babar/Jean movies, with flashes through crystals and gardens. Babar signs short of creating scenes that might give children nightmares.

Instead, the movie—which also opened in 450 theaters in the United States last week and will be released in England and France next spring—preserves the kind and gentle nature of the beast as created by the de Brunhoff family. When the young Babar and his grandfather, Gédéon, wander through the jungle on their way to free her mother and other elephants from Romain's slave camp, they see every child's silver eye—wonderfully bright lenses with a mixture of impatience and benevolence. Delightful comic relief comes from Zaphie, a monkey who carries a parrot on his back.

Schön's direction, Michael Hurst, 41, says that the movie will attract parents as well as

youngsters, in the same way that classic Walt Disney movies have the power to take adults back to their own childhood. "Generations have grown up with Babar," said Schön. "He is like a Silver Medal." In fact, some elements of the Babar stories could well appeal to many parents because the well-groomed, clean-cut elephants have impeccable manners. And for the movie, 60 animators, trained in Canada and France for a year or more than 150,000 animation cells—designed elegant backdrops in smudged muted colors that are likely to be more pleasing to adults than the bright, primary tones that cartoonists often use to stimulate young viewers.

As a specialist in family entertainment, Nelvana has become one of the top independent production studios in Canada and the fifth-largest animation studio in the world. Founded in 1972, the company earned an international reputation in 1984, after American director George Lucas—best known for the *Star Wars* movie series—hired the studio to create two animated TV spin-off series, *Raiders and Ghouls*. A year later, Disney American Greetings Corp and Kenner Toy Co. Inc. commissioned Nelvana to produce the animated *Care Bears Movie*. Earning \$34 million in 1985, it became at the time the world's most profitable non-Disney animated movie. Inspired by that success, Nelvana made two sequels. But the last of the trilogy, the 1987 *Care Bears Adventure* or *Blondeland*, which Nelvana produced for just under \$5 million, only broke even. Considered dead, "it was just too sequed too much."

The Babar movie and the recently announced TV series, which will begin a new season on both the CBC and the new channel in the United States in September, have helped spur Nelvana with new energy. In its latest concerted venture, set in an attempt to duplicate *Tarzan's* box office egg, the partners are now at work on a cartoon series based on the 1985 hit movie *Babysitter*, with director Terri Burton (best-known for cartoon consultant). Also on the boards are 13 half-hour animated shows based on *Charlie Chaplin's Little Tramp*. As well, the company has set up an art merchandising division with Clifford Ross, the New York City-based creative advisor for the *Zorro* movie.

With a massive publicity campaign and continent-wide release, the launch of *Babar: The Movie* resembles that of a major Hollywood motion picture. And although the chubby elephant is an undeniably charming screen star, he looks the least banal of Disney's *Bambi* or the wacky personality of *Donald Duck*. Still, if the gray boar who tramples love and loyalty won young viewers over, Babar may soon become the world's most famous elephant.

GENE BYRNE

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He committed no crime.



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BOOKS

Shades of Greene

A biography reveals an author's dark side

THE LIFE OF GRAHAM GREENE
WILLIAM GIBB 1984-2003
By Norman Sherry
(*Literary Review*, 288 pages, \$26.95)

In one of his earliest published novels, *Name of the Rose*, the young Graham Greene wrote, "An author is an opportunity paraded before the government." That curiously unserious phrasing was an indication that his author would, at least, be a late-blooming talent. But Greene's unswerving devotion to his craft enabled him to develop a spare style, one that articulated a precisely observed and deeply unconscious vision of life. That vision was reflected in more than 50 outstanding thrillers and gripping tragedies, as Greene went on to become one of the foremost writers of his time. Norman Sherry's authorized biography is a penetrating account of that transformation up to 1939, just before Greene published his masterpiece, *The Power and the Glory*.

Sherry succeeds in documenting

the intimate relationship between his subject's life and work with lively thoroughness. But writing an official biography of a living writer can be a double-edged sword, since it's impossible to remain completely as neutral, but at times it appears

to have been a liability.

Born in 1904 in Berkhamsted,

north of London, Greene enjoyed

the advantages of enlightened middle-class parents and a life

filled with books, music, games

and teenage boyfriends. The fourth of six children was a sensitive, lonely boy, writes Sherry, who had nightmares and kept "his fractur and tears to himself." Overdrawn by his popular older brother, Raymond, Greene was made more anonymous by his physical drowsiness and the torment that fellow students inflicted on him at Berkhamsted School, the private school where his father was headmaster. The British-born Sherry—an English professor at Trinity University in San Antonio, Tex.—illustrates how themes of fear, guilt, possession and betrayal in Greene's work have their origins in his boyhood misery.

Several suicide attempts convinced his par-

ents that their son needed professional help, and when he was 18 they sent him for six months of intensive psychotherapy in London. The result was a positive turning point in his life, as well as his writing. At Balliol College, Oxford, which Greene entered in 1922, he discovered a talent for journalism and developed interests in politics and espionage that became central to his writing. Thus, Greene also met Vivien Dayrell-Browning, a

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Greene: a decidedly unsentimental vision of life

literary editor whose he married in 1927. The biography uses the rhythmic correspondence between Greene and Dayrell-Browning, illustrates his passionate intimacy and her vital legibility. A devout Roman Catholic, Dayrell-Browning assisted Greene because he saw it as a condition for marriage. He complied, but his Catholicism was less a confounding refuge than a provocative context for the squabbled spiritual conflicts that came to define his son's fiction.

The success of Greene's first published novel, *The Man Who Was Thursday*, prompted his decision to quit his job as an editor at *The Times* of London to write full time. Despite

professional setbacks and financial difficulties, by 1938 Greene had emerged as a successful literary figure with his novel *Caught Short*. He also gained a considerable reputation as a screenwriter, essayist, and book and film reviewer. A restless world traveler who participated in some of the most notorious parts of Africa and Latin America in search of material—he once said, "I cannot invent"—Greene had a strong desire to reach beyond his conventional, middle-class world. Says Sherry: "His seeking out of the weird, the exotic, the sexual and the deviant took him to many directions."

Sherry—who had access to Greene's journals and interviewed a number of Greene's acquaintances—points out that Vivien did not share her husband's unromantic attitude. Yet he believes that Greene's shadowed past had an influence that Sherry's otherwise benevolent character does not acknowledge. Similarly, he attributes Greene's efforts with prostitutes, but insists "we must not conclude that Greene's love for Vivien had faltered." That and similar comments suggest that Sherry has been constrained by his role as authorized biographer. Alas, traveling as he is revisiting historical generalities, he describes the Spanish Civil War as basically a conflict between Catholics and atheists.

The *Lif* of Graham Greene is a melancholy, unceasingly readable book. But if it lacks the sensational authority—and objectivity—that would place it in the same league as Richard Ellmann's 1967 biography of Oscar Wilde. After all, Sherry, unlike Ellmann, had to contend with a living subject, whom he may have felt was looking over his shoulder.

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HARCLERE'S BEST-SELLER LIST

FICTION

1. *The Remains of the Day*, (2nd ed.)
2. *The Negotiator*, Argoff (2)
3. *A Prayer for Owen Meany*, Drury (2)
4. *Flight*, (2)
5. *The Dearest of Them*, Edgington (2)
6. *Crown of Thorns*, Sanders (2)
7. *The Seeds of Time*, Sheldon (2)
8. *A House to Die In*, Smith (2)
9. *The Temple of My Familiar*, Walker (2)
10. *The Sot-Weed Factor*, Puckler (2)

NONFICTION

1. *A Woman Named Judie*, Dymond (2)
2. *A Brief History of Time*, Hawking (2)
3. *Love and Marriage*, Cade (2)
4. *Getting Wiser*, Mortimer (2)
5. *Smart as a Genius*, Nissim (2)
6. *Neurology*, MacNeil (2)
7. *Feminist, Political and Gender* (2)
8. *Memory as Arrangement*, Morris and Morris (2)
9. *The Andy Warhol Diaries*, written by Pat Hackett (2)
10. *The Most Beautiful House in the World*, Rykodisc (2)

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Charly's loss, Bardot's gain

BY ALLAN PETHERINGHAM

The beat stories, in my long years at the *Tele*, never made it onto the front pages of the newspapers. The news editors, who make page 1, have to fill it with war and septuagint-crates and abortion controversies and political speeches. In other words, the dull stuff. The really interesting stuff is always buried way at the back of the paper, tucked in between the ads, hidden gems that provide the real meat. They are always too short, unlike front-page stories which are always too long, and you want to read more about them.

Then it is with the story about Brigitte Bardot contrasting her neighbor's display. Now that's what I want to read. It is good summer-time reading, granted, but I think I would like it as well in February as I do in July.

There are some segrets who like repely from view over their shoveng goes south. Not Brigitte. She has staying power. She has a gift for clutching for headlines every few years. Once she disappeared from the silver screen clad only to a sheet, it wasn't long before she reappeared on an *as far as off*. Newfoundland, intent on saving the little baby seals. Baby seals were big in the news that year, and it is hard for the TV cameras to keep their lenses off a wifless arched neopt who was heavily into the animal-rights movement. And was breathing heavily as usual.

After a time, the news editors and TV cameras tired of the Bardot act, as it appeared a lot of it in the case-the-animal-movement—and you recall, don't you?—her name hasn't made print for some time. The *sakura?* A stroke of genius? De-lievered the neighbor's dossier. Reuters has sent the story around the world and the supplemented six letters in the centre of attention once again.

It seems that Charly, who was taken in as a compeling beauty by Bardot while former Jean-Pierre Marais was her love, became, predict an extremely unattractive character. He is only attempting to repeat Bardot's own disaster, blazon, but soon trading upon her 22-year-old son, Durban. Durban, presumably, was there in Brigitte's garage for genitalic animals before him.



In need of civil rights legislation, and the sex neofida thought it was all getting a bit much and called in a veterinary surgeon to do the under-snack on poor Charly.

An unto Marais, claiming "unmeasurable behaviour" on behalf of his neighbour, told reporters that "Charly's coming back but"—in one of the understatements of our time—"but, then, things will never be the same again." One would certainly find it hard to argue with that.

It is a matter of the time, when the marvellous little Northern actress, having won the Kennedy Award and the Palme d'Or, but finding herself at the bottom, was the most unattractive and subsequently became the most unattractive she is ever likely to become in history. At the time, a sports columnist wrote that Northern Dancer was his entire opposite. He was young, rich, good-looking, and his entire sex life lay before him.

Charly, a lousy donkey, ugly, now has al-

most identical thoughts behind her, and it's no wonder that Jean-Pierre, as a Frenchman perhaps overly sympathetic to his jet's defenses, is understandably consulting a lawyer to see if damages can be claimed.

It is unclear how mere money could compensate Charly for the pleasures he has lost and will never enjoy again, but Brigitte has argued the headlines again—even if news editors don't understand where stories should be placed.

Gordon Sessler always used to declare on *Front Page Challenge* (whatever happened to that show anyway?) that a story needed only one or four elements to make it to the front page: money, sex, crime or imitation. Meaning, those are the four things the great unwashed are interested in. On that criterion, Brigitte and Charly make it in spades.

Charly had ambitions, which were based on sex, just as Charly, it was a cracker, and Brigitte may have to pay out some money. It's the best sex story of the week, not a one to match it. Who would have thought of Big-Trooper on the Revere outside Niles, where all this action was taking place, was once world-famous for its topical poppies and new crocus? It had to stick into print as the finale for the racy dossier. Perhaps he had been watching news coverage of Brigitte's early stripy exploits on the silly soaps.

It's hard to imagine how Brigitte is going to make it back into the card-carrying ranks of the animal-rights regulars, tending to be rather preened types who once successfully promoted a London theatre after an actor was required to pull a herd of live gold-

fish across the stage.

The girls are magnificent, needless to say, beside taking the sharp paring knife to Charly's winds, but we all know, new righteons these rights people are these days. It's hard to imagine Brigitte being one of them on example day, a haggardness that will greatly increase the Northernland and-borders.

She has gone from making an awful lot of money to complete poverty, passing through her Mother Teresa period with the baby seals—to now surpassing those of exorable Charly. She remains in the headlines as a result, but just with the news editors would mention from page 33 to the front page whenever she shows up, shouting out all that josh about takewovers and mergers and political lies and tax concessions and heat waves.

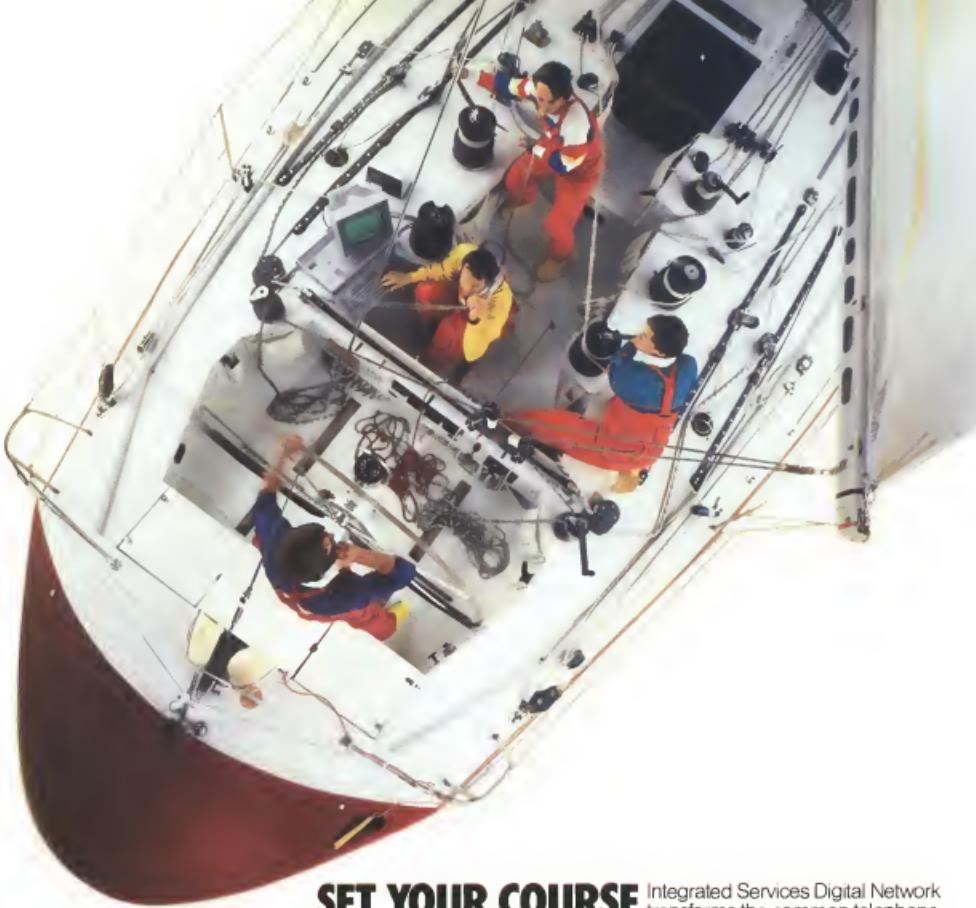
Gordon Sessler knew what he was talking about.



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